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14 JUNE PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON SALT, VIENNA SUMMIT

LD131532 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

["PRAVDA on Vienna Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--Under the caption "A Consistent Course" the newspaper PRAVDA comments in its editorial article published on June 14th on the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Vienna.

The newspaper says: "Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and President James Carter of the United States will meet in the Austrian capital shortly. It is planned to approve and sign at the meeting the strategic offensive arms limitation agreement, stage 2, or as it is commonly known--SALT II. The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States will discuss questions of Soviet-American relations and also several pressing international issues.

The main purpose of the summit meeting and of SALT II is to consolidate peace not only for the present, but for the future, too. Limitation of strategic offensive arms, paving the way to further steps in the same direction, may play a notable role in the effort to materialize detente, to strengthen world peace.

The forthcoming summit meeting and the signing of SALT II are important also from the viewpoint of the prospects for the relations between our country and the United States, on the condition of which the international climate depends in large measure. The entire history of these relations testifies to the principledness and consistency of the Soviet Union's course vis-a-vis the United States. Denouncing the dangerous manifestations of the latter's policy, the Soviet Union has always come out and comes out now for good-neighbourliness and mutual cooperation with the United States of America on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The question of the coexistence of states with different social systems can be approached differently. Such states, of course, have differences that are explained by many reasons. But is cooperation between them possible in the interests of peace and security?

The answer to this question has already been given by the experience of the Soviet-American relations during the Second World War. The Soviet Union and the United States were then allies who fought shoulder to shoulder against fascism that threatened the freedom of the peoples, human civilization itself. Of decisive importance for the success of Soviet-American cooperation then was the fact that the relations between our two countries, as major participants of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, were developed on the basis of equality and mutual confidence.

It is not our fault that the opportunities for cooperation after the end of the war were not utilized, that the world was hurled back for decades into the "cold war". Guilty of this is the notorious "atomic diplomacy", the policy of "rolling back communism", the "positions of strength" policy etc. But even in the worst years of the confrontation, the USSR, jointly with its allies, the countries of the socialist community, did not cease its efforts to ensure international peace and security, its search for ways to achieve cooperation between the Soviet and the American peoples.

This consistent policy brought about favourable changes in the world, laid the beginning for the process of relaxation of international tensions. The document "Basic Principles of Mutual Relations Between the USSR and the United States" was signed in Moscow in May 1972, governing the relations between them.

Concluded in 1973 was the agreement on preventing nuclear war, in which the USSR and the United States proclaimed as the goals of their policies the "elimination of the danger of nuclear war and of the use of nuclear weapons."

Today the international relations are at a complicated and contradictory stage of their development. The present political reality dictates the need of drawing, before it is too late, proper conclusions from the objective processes taking place in the world, of bringing in line the words and deeds.

Of course, each of our states and peoples has its own logic of development, its own features. But in face of the nuclear war menace there is only one reasonable way out, the way of peacefully resolving problems, the way of negotiations and peaceful coexistence.

Experience shows that both sides, the USSR and the United States, stand to gain from this. Direct mutual advantage of Soviet-American cooperation in such important spheres as power engineering, transport, agriculture, chemistry, machine-building, instrument-making, is obvious. Mutually beneficial also are commercial and economic relations based on the highly developed economic potentials of the two states.

The development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States has become noticeably complicated in recent years. The reasons for this undesirable process should be sought, primarily, in the activation in the United States of circles that are opposed to detente, that are striving to turn the world back to the "cold war," to new confrontations and unbridled military competition.

At the present time, when the SALT II agreement is to be approved and signed shortly, these circles are going out of their way to thwart the agreement or at least to emasculate its contents, and, at the same time, to whip up the arms race. The national interests of the United States, the aspirations of the American people and the peoples of the world are obviously ignored in the process.

This is manifested patently by the fuss in the Pentagon in connection with the plans to develop many new weapons systems.

The "cold war" decades have left behind a heavy burden. This fact is exploited today by the enemies of peace and detente, by those who are warming their hands on the arms race, on the propaganda which sows hostility and tension in the relations among states.

This year will mark the tenth anniversary since the representatives of the USSR and the United States sat down at a conference table for the first time with a view to putting a limit to the development of the most dangerous, most destructive weapons, the tenth anniversary of the negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. The new SALT II agreement must put up a definite obstacle to the further stockpiling of these types of weapons. It is called upon to help liven up also the other negotiations now under way, for instance, the negotiations on the general and complete banning of nuclear weapon tests, the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

SALT II is not the end, but a very important next joint step on the road along which we have to advance further to ensure a lasting peace and security for the peoples, to eliminate the nuclear war menace. The constructive Soviet proposals, aimed at stopping fully a further qualitative and quantitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of states possessing large military potentials really lead towards this end.

These include the proposals to stop the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms, to stop the production and to ban all other types of mass annihilation weapons, to stop the development of new types of highly destructive conventional weapons, and renunciation of the expansion of armies and buildup of conventional armaments by powers-permanent members of the Security Council, and also by states linked with them by military agreements. "The Soviet Union and the United States, Leonid Brezhnev noted on June 11th of this year, assumed a few years ago a mutual commitment to base their relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and to do everything to prevent a nuclear war. We should like the forthcoming meeting (as a matter of fact, the first in five years) to become a notable landmark in the further development of Soviet-American relations precisely on this basis."

Given the obvious distinctions in the social character and ideology of both states, there are real prerequisites for resolving differences and disputes by peaceful political means, and not by force and threats. The Soviet Union proceeds from the belief that only such a course meets the supreme national interests of both states, the interests of world peace. The peoples hope that the meeting in the Austrian capital will become an important landmark on the road to a lasting peace and security on our planet". [quotation marks as received]

TASS CITES SECRETARY VANCE ON SALT, VIENNA SUMMIT

LD131858 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 13, TASS--Speaking today at a press conference here, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance concentrated the attention on the coming Soviet-American summit in Vienna and SALT II treaty. Touching upon the purpose of the Vienna meeting, the state secretary said that the SALT II treaty which is of primary importance will be signed at the meeting. He said besides that he hopes further progress will be achieved in stimulating other talks in the sphere of control over armaments under way now. This will be another important step forward, Cyrus Vance said. The meeting will also enable both sides to discuss a number of problems on which their views differ. It is to be hoped that a better understanding of views and stands of both sides will be achieved as a result of the discussion. The state secretary said he is of the opinion that the Vienna meeting will offer a good opportunity to the leaders of the USSR and the USA to get personally acquainted, to establish direct contact. This is extremely important for conducting foreign policy, especially when it is a matter of such great and mighty states as the USSR and the USA, Cyrus Vance stressed.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance pointed to the great importance of the forthcoming meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter, not only for discussing the matter of armaments control, but other problems which affect international life as well. Speaking at a press conference, he expressed the hope that these discussions will lay the foundation that will help towards the establishment of more stable relationships between the two countries, and that the foundations for this may be laid at the first meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the USA. Cyrus Vance underlined the significance of bilateral trade questions that will be discussed in Vienna. I think, he said, it will be a good thing for the USSR and the USA if we achieve progress in this sphere. The secretary of state flatly rejected any possibility of the administration agreeing to any amendments to the SALT II treaty, through which the enemies of the agreement in the Senate wish to emasculate the document, making it unacceptable to both sides. The treaty, he stressed, is a carefully elaborated, balanced document, negotiations on which have been going on for more than 6 years.

KULIKOV ADDRESSES 'LENIN READING' AT WARSAW PACT HEADQUARTERS

LD081559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Lt Col V. Shkarovskiy report: "Lenin Reading"]

[Excerpts] A Lenin reading took place on 5 June at the headquarters of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces on the subject "V.I. Lenin and the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries on the scientific leadership of the armed forces. Ways to improve control of troops and naval forces under modern conditions." The reading was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces. Summing up the discussion of the report, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov emphasized the topicality and importance of Lenin's conclusions that a modern army cannot be built without science and that this Leninist thesis is of fundamental significance for all spheres of military building, including the leadership of armed forces and the control of troops at the present time.

EDITORS OF PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNALS MEET IN DUSHANBE

LD111019 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 May 79 p 1 LD

[TADZHIKTA report: "Conference of Editors of Socialist Countries' Journals"]

[Text] The 14th conference of editors of socialist countries' philosophical and sociological journals opened 21 May in Dushanbe. The introductory speech to the conference participants was delivered by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, who warmly welcomed them and expressed the confidence that this forum will make a weighty contribution to the further elaboration of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and sociology. He stressed that the multifaceted activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, generally recognized figure in the contemporary communist and workers movement, is aimed at implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, further strengthening the community of socialist countries and expanding and deepening ideological cooperation with the fraternal parties. D.R. Rasulov told of the Tadzhik people's great successes in developing the economy and culture within the fraternal family of the USSR peoples and under the leadership of the Communist Party. Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor V.S. Semenov, chief editor of VOPROSY FILOSOFII, delivered the report on "Marxist-Leninist Philosophy and Urgent Problems of Our Time." Then a discussion of the report's theses began. Executives of philosophical and sociological journals from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the CSSR are participating along with their Soviet colleagues in the conference, which will continue through 26 May.

ULAANBAATAR SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES PRC NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD082100 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 8, TASS--Newspaper UNEN carries a report on the international scientific symposium organized here by the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences to consider "Maoism and the Problem of Nationalities". The symposium, which has ended, was attended by sinologists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The reports and interventions based on concrete facts demonstrated that China's ruling circles continue the policy of assimilation of national minorities. It was noted that the non-Han peoples in China are still deprived of the right to self-determination, while the formally proclaimed system of regional national autonomy is but a mere fiction. The economic policy in national regions of China is mainly geared to the tasks of militarisation preventing the development of these regions. The sinologists from the socialist countries pointed out the necessity of exposing Beijing's policy in the national regions and its dangerous policy with regard to the neighbouring countries.

CEMA COMMISSION ON FOREIGN TRADE MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD131205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "CEMA Permanent Commission Sessions"]

[Text] The 55th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Foreign Trade was held in Moscow 5-8 June. Questions relating to implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs and connected with coordinating plans for developing the national economies of the CEMA countries in 1981-1985 and concluding long-term intergovernmental commercial agreements on this basis were examined. The commission examined the results of talks and the conclusion of protocols on reciprocal goods deliveries for 1979, as well as other questions connected with developing cooperation among CEMA members in the sphere of foreign trade.

CEMA ENERGY SESSION OPENS IN DAGESTAN

LD120922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A regular session of the Permanent Working Group of the CEMA Committee, which opened in Dagestan today, is devoted to issues of further cooperation in the use of energy resources. Attending are specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and a delegation from the (?SFRY). The guests of the autonomous republic will visit the site of power stations on the Sulak Cascade and will also acquaint themselves with the mountain region's experience in using geo-thermal waters for needs of the national economy.

MONETARY COMMISSION MEETS, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD140314 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A regular session of the Permanent CEMA Commission for Monetary and Financial Questions has been held in Cavtat. Taking part in the session were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The session was attended by representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank. As noted in the communique, the commission examined monetary and financial questions in connection with the realized all-round program for further promoting and perfecting co-operation and the development of socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries. It also approved a report on the work of 1978 and examined other matters. In connection with CEMA's 30th anniversary the participants of the permanent commission session, repre-sentatives of the CEMA member countries, stressed the great importance of its activity for the development of cooperation in the sphere of monetary financial and credit relations.

UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE ADOPTS PROPOSALS, TROYANOVSKIY SPEAKS

LD091805 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 9, TASS--The U. Disarmament Commission has ended its first working session. It consists of all states, members of the international community of nations.

The commission adopted recommendations of elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme. Reflected in them was a whole number of very important proposals submitted at the session by countries of the socialist community. Among them is the proposal that the principle of the non-use of force in international relations should be consolidated and developed everywhere. This principle is of exclusive significance in ensuring favourable conditions for curbing the arms race, for delivering mankind from the danger of war.

The commission's recommendations also include a number of proposals on questions of nuclear disarmament advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is recommended, specifically, that the programme should include the provision on ending the production of nuclear weapons in all its forms and on gradual reduction of its stocks till their full elimination.

The elements of the comprehensive programme contain the provision on the need of the earliest convocation of a world conference on disarmament which is considered as the most competent and the broadest international forum for discussion of cardinal problems in the sphere of curbing the arms race.

Speaking at the latest meeting of the session, USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy has stressed the need of taking practical steps in the sphere of disarmament which should be based on the principle of undiminished security of any of the parties to the agreements. The realistic proposals, submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, accord with this aim.

Having noted that the commission's session coincided with the period of the active completion of the drafting of the USSR-USA treaty on limitation of strategic armaments, the Soviet representative noted with satisfaction the great interest displayed by the participants in the session in the coming meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter.

We, he said, should like to express gratitude to the delegations which in the course of the general discussion highly appreciated this major event in international life. The delegation of the USSR qualifies these statements as confirmation of the great significance of the new agreement in the sphere of ending the arms race and in disarmament. The document will indisputably become the most significant act that has ever been undertaken with a view to curb the arms race. The entry of the treaty into force would signify that despite all difficulties the process of curbing the arms race is continuing and that disarmament is a feasible and attainable goal.

U.S. MICRONESIA POLICY CONDEMNED BY UN TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

LD081212 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 8, TASS--The policy of the United States towards the trust territory of the Pacific islands (Micronesia) has been resolutely dencunced at the session of the U.N. Trusteeship Council, which has ended here.

Representatives of the population of these islands, and also of the American public in their speeches at the session have emphasized that Washington is not true to its obligations, as the governing power, to prepare Micronesia for independence, but on the contrary exerts every effort in a bid to consolidate its rule there. With this aim, the territory was put into full financial dependence on the United States. In Micronesia there is practically no economy of its own. In towns unemployment hits 20-25 per cent of the population. A mission of the U.N. Trusteeship Council, which visited Micronesia recently, in its report points to the grave condition of the economy of the territory.

In accordance with the U.N. Charter, any changes in the state of the trust territory can be carried out only by decision of the Security Council. Contrary to the U.N. Charter, the United States carried out on their own "referendums" on Marshall and Marianas islands with a view to legalise the imposed "free association" of these parts of the territory with the governing power. A similar operation is now being prepared towards the Palau Islands. With the support of Britain and France the United States has had its way and the Trusteeship Council took the decision to send a mission for observation over "referendum" in Palau. That step, the Soviet representative said, makes the Trusteeship Council "a party to the U.S. illegal actions."

Representatives of a number of public organizations have sent petitions to the council, demanding an international investigation into the tragic consequences of nuclear weapon trials which were held by the United States in Micronesia in the 1940s-1950s. 23 nuclear devices were blown up on the Bikini Atoll the residents of which were forcibly taken to other islands. They were allowed to return when the radiation level was still intolerably high. Not only soil but also underground waters are still contaminated with radioactive substances.

WEST'S APPROACH TO MEDIA ROLE, INFORMATION COOPERATION HIT

LD131525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

Article by A. Nabatchikov under rubric "Against Misinformation and Slander": "The Falsifiers' Intrigues"]

[Text] Now that the so-called "information explosion" is taking place in the world particular importance attaches to the nature and content of information and the purpose it serves.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have long been using the mass information media to further the cause of peace, detente, mutual understanding, good neighborliness and national independence. More and more states are taking the same course.

Important milestones on the path of implementing this desire were the 20th session of the UNESCO general conference and its declaration on the basic principles relating to the mass information media's contribution to the strengthening of peace and international mutual understanding, to the development of human rights and to the struggle against racism, apartheid and war-mongering. This document was prepared on the basis of a proposal submitted for UNESCO's examination by the Soviet Union in 1972.

Most countries positively assess the declaration and the efforts made within the UNESCO framework to improve the international exchange of information. However, in the course of the discussions and conferences on matters relating to exchange of information imperialist circles' attempts to frustrate and pervert these efforts are becoming increasingly obvious.

At the same UNESCO session in Paris the NATO countries did their best to obstruct the preparation of the draft declaration, tried to get it excluded from the agenda and then insisted on a radical revision of its content and even its title.

After the adoption of the declaration bourgeois propaganda showered it with filthy slander and abuse. The New York TIMES, for example, tried to interpret the declaration as something approaching "an insult to the very idea of human intercourse" (?!). Other Wester, publications launched massed attacks on the declaration.

Some Western press organs took up arms against UNESCO. The British weekly, the SUNDAY TIMES, bluntly stated that "UNESCO is jeopardizing the freedom of the press" and the initiatives of the socialist and developing countries which find a vigorous response in it "infringe the freedom to disseminate information and civil rights" and allegedly serve as an..."obstacle" on the path to improving the peoples' material well-being.

What is this "freedom of the press" that Western propaganda is so jealous to preserve? It is, as the SUNDAY TIMES freely admitted, "freedom of the press as it is understood in the West." In other words, freedom to subordinate the mass information media to the interests of the monopolies and secret services, freedom to slander the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

On the pretext of protecting the freedom of the press the West is sabotaging the decisions adopted by UNESCO, and the ballyhoo over freedom of the press conceals the imperialist circles' desire to retain and strengthen their control of information disseminated in the developing countries. About two-thirds of the world's population, mainly people living in developing countries, are still prisoners of the West's information monopolies. And the major Western agencies' information to these countries is blatantly tendentious, divorced from reality and objectivity and steeped in anticommunism and glorification of the bourgeois way of life.

The infiltration of newspapers, radio and television in the developing countries by the CIA and other U.S. special services is widely known. According to U.S. Congress figures, 30 percent of the CIA's activity takes place in the sphere of mass information.

It is perfectly clear that the West's resistance to changes in the sphere of the dissemination and distribution of information in the modern world and its attempts to continue to have a free hand in pursuing the policy of "information imperialism" and waging "psychological war" against the socialist countries are patently at odds with the basic principles of cooperation in the information section contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON BBC, VOA, MOSCOW WORLD, DOMESTIC BROADCASTS

LD091548 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] The majority of people are usually not aware of there being a very basic difference between information intended for domestic consumption and information geared for abroad, and yet the difference is important.

Take radio: The Voice of America does not broadcast inside the United States on FM or AM. Mind you, I am speaking of VOA broadcasts in English. Let us not even discuss broadcasts in any foreign language, although there certainly exist enough people in the United State with the knowledge of such a language to create a potential audience.

The same reasoning applies to the BBC in England. Its world service in English is not for domestic ears and that is doubly so in what relates to foreign language broadcasts.

Now when one asks, how come? The answer varies, but usually comes down to two things. The standard argument is that it would not be fair to allow government-owned and -run sources to compete with the private stations. But in fact, the difference in the approach to handling information for abroad and for local consumption is often so great as to make it impossible to use the abroad-oriented source at home.

Now frankly I don't see this as any great sin. I mean, taking it on a very personal level, most people don't dress or conduct themselves the same way at home when they have been invited out. That difference is legitimate to my mind.

But one nagging suspicion must remain. Could it possibly be that when describing their country and life, these stations stray so far from the truth as to be totally unacceptable to a home audience? Hence their not being on the local air. After all, that thought too is legitimate and it applies to Radio Moscow no less than to the VOA or the BBC.

Well, I am happy to inform you that as of June 11 Moscow World Service in English will be carried daily from 7:00 AM to 1:00 AM for Moscow and Moscow region.

I think that furnishes room for at least two conclusions. First; Radio Moscow World Service speaks the same factual language to both foreign and home audiences, meaning it does not serve out different dishes to the two. Second; we could reflect on what must be a truly fantastic amount of Muscovites who know English well enough to follow a radio broadcast. Clearly, if that audience did not exist as a fact, the broadcast would not be worthwhile. And finally, this means that English-speaking foreigners in Moscow will always be able to get the last minute news by switching on their hotel room radio. Not a major consideration, but a pleasant feature to look forward to.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON NONALINED BUREAU MEETING CONTINUES

Kampuchea Statement on Representation

LD081940 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 8, TASS--The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea today circulated here a statement among the participants in the current conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the member-countries of the Coordination Bureau of the movement of non-alignment. The criminal clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary that destroyed three million people was overthrown and driven away forever beyond the country's boundaries by the Kampuchean people, the statement points out. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea was set up in accordance with the people's aspirations. The council is fully in control of the situation throughout the country's territory. The council is now concerned with the rehabilitation of production and improvement of the living conditions of the population. It put an end to armed conflicts and to the border war unleashed by the Pol Pot clique against neighbouring states.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the delegation is stating, is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and should take its seat belonging to it by right at the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of non-aligned countries in Colombo. It is regrettable, however, that the question of Kampuchea's representation at the meeting is not decided upon.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea expresses the hope that it will be solved in accordance with the real state of affairs and the Kampuchean people's will at the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, which is to be held in Havana in September.

SRV Attack on PRC Policies

LD111540 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 11, TASS--Beijing's policy threatens universal peace and security in general and the nonalined movement in particular, said here the head of the delegation of the Socialiat Republic of Vietnam at the conference of foreign ministers of the member countries or the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined movement, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach. He said that China continues keeping large contingents of troops near the borders of Vietnam and near Laos' northern frontiers. Noisily proclaiming that China will not resort to an armed interference in the affairs of other countries, Beijing is actually conducting an unbridled slanderous campaign against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea member-countries of the nonalined movement. [as received] The biggest concern is caused by attempts to galvanise in Kampuchea the defunct criminal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which was implementing the policy of genocide and destroyed three million of innocent Kampucheans.

Beijing's foreign policy course is directed, above all, against developing Asian countries, against member-countries of the nonalined movement, said Nguyen Co Thach. Moreover, it is no secret for anyone that China is persistently seeking the ways to establish close contacts with the most reactionary forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This can be seen from China's constant "business" contacts with the fascist junta in Chile, from its support for the reactionary regimes in Africa, in which it goes as far as holding talks on aid to them.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation called for more resolute actions aimed at upholding the ideals of the nonalined movement, including defence of national independence and sovereignty.

KALUGA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SPACE MEDICINE ENDS

LD071512 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kaluga, June 7, TASS--Problems of ensuring the health and high working ability of cosmonauts during space flights and after their return to the earth were discussed by the USSR conference on space biology and aero-space medicine. It closed today at Kaluga, the town where Konstantin Tsiolkovskiy had lived and worked. Taking part in the work of the conference, alongside with Soviet scientists, were colleagues from Bulgaria, Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, FRG, Sweden and the United States.

MX DECISION SUITS HARD-LINERS, ALARMS ARMS CONTROL BACKERS

LD131223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Concession to the 'Hawks'"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Jun--The U.S. administration has given to "go-ahead" to plans to create a new weapons system whose implementation, according to preliminary figures, will cost the taxpayers $30-50 billion. I refer to the development, production and deployment of the land-based mobile missile designated MX. The U.S. Government decision is at variance with the interests and aspirations of broad strata of the country's public, which advocates the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. Some observers are trying to assert that the new missile "will increase" the SALT II treaty's "chances of passage" through the Senate. But it is clear that this decision is a concession to the "hawks."

If the MX missile has pleased the hard-liners, like Senators Stennis, Goldwater and Jackson, then it has engendered profound concern among the supporters of arms limitation. For instance, Senator G. McGovern believes that the MX missile may "increase the risk of a nuclear conflict." In the opinion of Congressman R. Carr, the MX mobile missile is "nothing other than a first-strike weapon."

'SMOKESCREEN OF ALLEGATIONS' ON MX MISSILE DISPIRITING

LD132210 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] Now that the Soviet Union and the United States are to sign SALT II, which is to curb the strategic arms race, there is bewilderment and concern in the United States caused by President Carter's decision to deploy the MX intercontinental missile. Many Americans believe that the conclusion of the treaty makes the establishment of a new missile system unnecessary. More from our New York correspondent, Igor Charikov:

The question asked by news analyst Tom Wicker writing in the New York TIMES is: Who needs MX missiles? He feels Washington's decision to go ahead with the development and manufacture of the MX missile does not represent any reasonable defense need. He says this costly project can only lead to a new spiral in the arms race. This view is shared by several political and public figures, who are concerned over the activization of rightists in the United States. These include Republican Senator Mark Hatfield, Democratic Congressman Bob Carr and retired Adm Gene Larocque. All of them agree that the plan to develop the MX missile conflicts with the SALT II treaty.

American hawks declared their opposition to the treaty long before its proposed signing. The administration has decided to go ahead with the MX under pressure from reactionary military-industrial circles. Consequently, the decision should be viewed as a new concession to the right. The $30 billion project is a coveted prize for monopolies which cash in on supplies of war equipment. Already they are looking forward to new profits. The New York TIMES says aerospace corporations in California alone expect $2 billion in net profit from the MX project. Incidentally the Northrop corporation has already earned over $50 million from recent orders for military equipment. The munitions corporations are claiming that they will be not the only ones to benefit from the production of the MX missile. According to them it will help to stop runaway unemployment and create 130,000 new jobs, but the claim has no substance in it. A group of experts has found that instead of reducing unemployment, orders for military supplies in fact kindled it. According to the group an extra 591,000 people could have been given jobs in New York State last year if military spending had been diverted to civilian needs.

In Illinois 249,000 jobs were lost, in Michigan 233,00 and in Ohio 205,000.

The smokescreen of allegations about the beneficial effects of nuclear business is dispiriting, revealing the true face of those who need the MX missile, the Trident submarine and B-1 bomber--that is, the face of opponents of disarmament and relaxation.

'LIBERAL' REPUBLICAN AS PRESIDENTIAL CONTENDER 'REMARKABLE'

LD131531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov report: "One More Aspirant"]

[Text] New York, 10 June--John Anderson, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has begun an election campaign, increasing the number of declared contenders for the presidency from the Republican Party to seven.

The abundance of contenders from the party which is not in power surprises nobody here. They are not hindered by the unwritten rule of the American system, which demands circumspection in challenging a U.S. President who is the leader of your party.

J. Anderson, head of the Republicans in the House of Representatives and one of the best speakers among congressmen, admits that he is a "dark horse" with very modest chances of success. J. Anderson's candidacy is remarkable in that he ranks among the figures with liberal views. With his speeches against the "dirty war" in Vietnam, against racial discrimination and in favor of the quest for a solution to the proverty problem J. Anderson has won himself enemies in the conservative wing of the party. He was the first Republican congressman to demand the resignation of Republican President R. Nixon at the time of the "Watergate affairs."

USSR'S POZNER TALKS TO BBC ABOUT BRZEZINSKI, VIENNA SUMMIT

LD140154 London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 2215 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[From the "Tonight" show: Interview with Vladimir Pozner, senior commentator of Moscow Radio, conducted by BBC's Ian Smith in London]

[Text] [Smith] We have just heard from Dr Brzezinski who finished his interview with our reporter with that marvelous last phrase which might one day win a prize in a competition for quotes on international relations. Just to repeat it: I understand that they understand that I understand them.

Well, how well do the Soviets understand the Americans and, in particular, President Carter? With us now on the line in Moscow is Vladimir Pozner, who is senior commentator for Moscow Radio's external services.

Mr. Pozner, Dr Brzezinski has just told us that he reckons he has got a much better relationship now with you, do you go along with that?

[Answer] Well I am...[Pozner changes thought] it is a bit difficult to assess the relationship of Dr Brzezinski personally with the Soviet Government. But if we are looking at it from a broader angle, that is from the angle of the relations between the Soviet and the United States Governments, I do believe that there is a greater understanding today than there was yesterday. Generally speaking I think we can see an evolution, a gradual need on both sides to understand each other more and more, an element of trust that has grown over the years. So I think that if Dr Brzezinski meant his famous, perhaps, phrase that way, you could go along with it.

[Question] If SALT is signed where do we go from there?

[Answer] I think we start working immediately on SALT III.

[Question] And what would that be?

[Answer] That would means arm reduction and it would certainly involve Europe.

[Question] And as far as you are concerned the Soviet Union is totally committed to that?

[Answer] Absolutely 100 percent.

[Smith] Mr Pozner, thank you very much indeed.

STURUA ATTACKS 'HAWKISHNESS,' ANTI-SOVIETISM OF EVANS, NOVAK

LD121359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua report: "Four Dirty Hands"]

[Text] Washington--Not so long ago the American Institute in Washington conducted a curious experiment: Its employees polled 100 representatives of the capital's press to establish first hand how they assess each other--who is more or the less earnest, more or the less respected, more or the less informed and so forth. The results of this unique poll of "press opinion" were published in the monthly magazine WASHINGTONIAN.

We will not touch here on all the spectrums of this poll, but will dwell only on those figures for whose sake we have taken up our pens--the commentators Roland Evans and Robert Novak, who have their own regular column. According to the general opinion of Washington press corps, this duo took undisputed first place on the "least respected" scale. It must be said that the organizers of the poll did not restrict themselve to recording the boring results but also cited several of the statements of those polled. Here, chosen at random, are a few epithets awarded to Evans and Novak by their colleagues: "useless," "bombastic," "annoying," "inaccurate," "simply terrible," "disgraceful..." and so on in the same view.

The overwhelming majority of epithets applied to Evans and Novak by their very own colleagues are 100 percent accurate. They reflect very accurately the essence of this duo's "creativity" and their personal qualities. Truly, you have to be Evans and Novak taken together to gain the victor's palm for distorted facts and slander on the Washington newspaper HORIZON. As the journalist Elton (Frey) wrote recently in the TENNESSEAN, "this pair should be arrested for the frequent crimes they have committed in print."

But, as is well known, "freedom of the press" reigns in the United States and this "pair" of gangsters of the pen are therefore not only not behind bars, but are absolutely flourishing. The publishing monopoly, Field Enterprises, to which Evans and Novak belong, syndicates their writings to hundreds of newspaper and pays them hundreds of thousands of dollars. The point is that Evans and Novak are not simply slanderers but anti-Soviet slanderers. And "hawks" are not kept in cages in the United States, they are used like falcons to hunt down truth, democracy and progress, peace and international security and, of course, the land of the soviets and other socialist states.

[Question] It sometimes seems extraordinary to us that two great powers could actually get together as you appear to be doing and I am wondering what in your turn you see as being the advantage to the Soviet Union in these talks?

[Answer] Well I quite agree with you the fact that the two great powers have indeed been able to get together and to talk and to negotiate is surprising especially in the light of the relations that existed not that many years ago. It shows that sometimes things that people believe to be totally impossible are indeed possible with the measure of good will and a certain spirit to go ahead and try to do something.

[Question] But in terms of SALT II itself what do you see as being the advantages to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Well I do not think SALT II can be seen as the advantage of any one country; that is rather obvious. There is an advantage for both sides. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the great advantage is simply that SALT II is a very important step toward the final aim of reducing arms, of spending less money on arms and of having a world ultimately that is going to live in peace without the danger of a war over it. It is something that to us is extremely important from a great many viewpoints, even the domestic viewpoint from the sense of building our own country, developing the resources that we have and not having to think about the necessity of defense.

[Question] Let me ask you if I may now about the meeting that is about to take place between your president and President Carter, two very different men, and I am wondering if you can give me an assessment of how you think the two people might get on with each other?

[Answer] Well, of course, that is a very difficult thing to speculate on. I would think--but this is purely guesswork and it is a very personal kind of assessment--I think that they will get on together quite well. I think that it is tremendously important that the presidents of these two countries meet. There is nothing like human contact for breaking down barriers.

[Question] Talking about that personal contact, you see, SALT only of course goes so far in terms of arms limitation. There are those who would argue that it still leaves huge areas like the Middle East and Africa in particular free for confrontation between the two superpowers. How do you think that there is anything at Vienna that can be done to resolve the differences in those two particular areas?

[Answer] Well I do believe, you see, that SALT, although indeed it is not something that either side can be totally happy with--and I think this has been said both in the United States and in the Soviet Union--it is a step that breaks down distrust, and I believe that as such it can lead to, it can be very conducive to, developments in Vienna and to solving problems that don't relate directly to SALT. It is a way of communicating in a very important area that builds up a relationship making it possible to work in other areas.

[Question] Of course it could be that the relationship won't be possible at all if the Senate rejects SALT II. Now what would you see as being the repercussions if the Senate did that?

[Answer] In my view that would be pure castastrophe; it would lead to--I think it would lead to--a new wave of cold war, to the loss of ground that has been covered over these few years, to a new arms race and although we do not know where that might go we could be pretty sure the direction would not be a happy one for anyone on this earth of ours.

Evans and Novak blossomed in the cold war period. Evans emerged from the depths of the reactionary New York HERALD TRIBUNE. Novak served on the WALL STREET JOURNAL--the mouthpiece of the U.S. monopolies. Their hawkish screeching accompanied the Boeings which dropped bombs on Vietnam. They are on a friendly footing with the Latin American dictators and South African racists.

And so four hands, and all of them dirty. But we must also dwell on a fifth hand--a hand which gives, the hand which acts as the mailed fist of the military-industrial complex for the outside world. Evans and Novak are not simply mouthpieces of the reaction, they are the troubadours of militarism. The sources of their "inspiration" are well known. They are the Pentagon, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, NATO, the military intelligence and the CIA, the retired generals who have taken up directorships at the "death industry's companies," and owners of capital in hawk's plumage. With respect to the latter's ties with Evans and Novak, William Greider of the Washington POST writes: "These two are an important channel for certain viewpoints which in turn channel other viewpoints. If you want to know what the 'hawks' think in the Senate, then Evans and Novak serve as their channel."

The stream of information flowing along this channel is extremely murky. It is commonly said that facts are stubborn things. But Evans and Novak are even more stubborn in their attempts to turn the facts upside down. The lies they disseminate are so impudent that even certain press organs which it is hard to suspect of serving the truth, still less of harboring sympathies for the Soviet Union frequently reject their services. The most striking example is one of the largest U.S. newspapers, the Los Angeles TIMES. It has stopped printing the Evans and Novak column on its pages for Day, its editor, has stated, "we want to be responsible for the authenticity of the things we present as facts," and the things presented by Evans and Novak as facts are total canards which our "hawks" catch in the confines of the military-industrial complex.

One of the pillars of U.S. journalism, H. Mencken, wrote that in the United States "a newspaper is an instrument for making the ignoramus more ignorant and madmen madder." The little columns by Evans and Novak include a big lie of precisely the breed which promotes the implantation of ignorance and the dissemination of madness. And one of its most dangerous forms is persecution mania in the form of the "Soviet military threat." Now this duo announces that the Soviet Union has transfered to Cuba Mig aircraft allegedly "carrying nuclear weapons" (it is "implied" that these weapons are to be dropped on the heads of totally unsuspecting Americans). Then they discover that "Cuban aircraft and officers have appeared in Kabul." On another occasion they colorfully describe "Soviet-Cuban aspirations in Iran," ascribing to them the revolution and the overthrow of the shah's regime. And so from one column to the next political tittle-tattle and misinformation are poured, nurturing ignorance and madness among their pliant audience.

Somehow you cannot bring yourself to compare Evans and Novak with the snow maiden in the fairytale. They are eternally sullied with the dirt of their great lies, she is the very epitome of purity. The only similarity between these antipodes is their fear, fear of the heat, fear of the advent of spring. For Evans and Novak--for them personally and for their employers--the thawing of the international climate is worse than anathema. That is why they are making every effort to undermine and reverse the process of the relaxation of tension, particularly military detente. It is not surprising that we are not seeing Evans and Novak in the front ranks of the opponents of SALT II somewhere between Paul Nitze and retired Admiral Zumwalt, with whom, incidentally, they are on close terms. [paragraph continues]

In a column about SALT II Evans and Novak drag out all the stereotyped ammunition of misinformation usually employed by this treaty's opponents. It includes cock and bull stories about the strategic "advantage" SALT II will allegedly give the Soviet Union and the "impossibility of verifying" its provisions (the latter quoting CIA Director Turner) and about the "nuclear missile first strike" Moscow is preparing and other anti-Soviet myths.

The closer the Vienna summit comes, the more Evans and Novak are incensed. Their already flimsy arguments are once and for all being replaced by a thicker mix of lies, slander and dirty insinuations no longer only against Moscow but also against the White House. One of the most recent Evans and Novak columns provocatively entitled "The Kremlin's 'Good Will'" can serve as an example of this mercenary dimming of reason. This column's attempt at the "inspiration"--if that term may be used--of this column consists in the following: It transpires that President Carter supposes and is even seemingly "confident that the Russians have peace and good will in their hearts."

The "two-headed hawk" is thus trying to kill two birds with one column: First, to sow mistrust in the Soviet Union's good will and peace-loving aspirations and, second, to cast a shadow on the administration which has resolved to sign the SALT II treaty. They take a side-shot at Alexander Schindler one of the leaders of U.S. Zionism, for daring to utter the following "heresy": "The failure of the SALT II process could open the way to a world nuclear catastrophe." As we can see, no one and nothing can satisfy Evans and Novak in their eagerness to discredit the Soviet Union and frustrate the conclusion of the SALT II treaty. And this is no longer playing with a pen but playing with fire. That is why the ignorance and madness they engender verge on criminal irresponsibility. And that is why Evans and Novak, the least respected men in their milieu, are the most despised among those who treasure peace as they do the air they breath.

U.S. LEADERS, EGYPT'S MUBARAK DISCUSS ARMS FOR EGYPT

LD130444 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 12 June--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The United States is increasing military supplies to Egypt since it regards As-Sadat's government as the policemen of U.S. imperialism in the Near East and a purchaser of wholesale arms. This is the opinion being reached by observers following the visit now taking place in Washington of Egyptian Vice President H. Mubarak. Mubarak has had talks here with the U.S. leaders including President J. Carter, Secretary of State C. Vance and Defense Secretary H. Brown.

As is well known, Washington has given "generously" to the As-Sadat regime for its betrayal of the pan-Arab cause of struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression. The U.S. administration has pledged to supply Cairo with 50 F-5E fighter planes and at the end of May the U.S. Congress passed a bill on granting additional "aid" to Israel and Egypt under which As-Sadat will be allocated $1.5 billion during the next 3 years for U.S. weapons. The Pentagon delegation which recently visited Cairo reached agreement with the Egyptian leaders on further expanding U.S. military deliveries, including the sale to Egypt of several dozen F-4 fighter bombers--planes of a clearly expressed offensive nature. The first group of Egyptian Air Force pilots has already arrived in the United States to undergo a training course.

This was not enough for As-Sadat who is nurturing plans to fight progressive movements in Africa and the Near East. The Washington POST said that H. Mubarak, who was urgently sent on his mission to Washington, was instructed to reach agreement on long-term miliary cooperation with the United States. According to the press As-Sadat's emissary brought an extensive list of weapons to Washington which Egypt would like to acquire in the United States, including planes, tanks, artillery installations, warships and other military equipment.

The White House statement published on the results of yesterday's meeting between H. Mubarak and President J. Carter notes that the sides "discussed questions relating to bilateral military relations." At the same time the U.S. President "confirmed the intention to grant aid to Egypt so as to safeguard its defense needs." He also stated that at the meeting "ways were discussed of how the United States can safeguard the long-term defense requirements of Egypt. Also discussed was the desirability of regular and systematic consultations with this end in mind."

SENATE APPROVES RECORD ARMS PURCHASES BILL, SENT TO HOUSE

LD141244 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The Senate of the U.S. Congress has approved by a majority vote the bill on military purchases in the fiscal year of 1980 by appropriating with these aims the record sum of 40.1 billion dollars. This is five billion dollars up on the figure of the current fiscal year.

All of the Pentagon's requests for the programs for creating and purchasing the latest types of weapons have been fully met. The Senate has supported the decision of the White House on the development and manufacture of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile which Senator George McGovern described as the greatest waste of the state funds since the times of Vietnam war. So far 670 million dollars are appropriated for the creation of missiles, while the program is evaluated to be worth at least 30 billion dollars.

Under the bill, 1.7 billion dollars are appropriated for the construction of a new huge aircraft carrier, 351.5 million dollars--for purchasing "F-18" fighter planes for the U.S. Navy, and hundreds of million dollars for purchasing other military equipment.

Displeased with the administration's refusal to recognize the Rhodesian puppet regime, which was recently formed by the Smith racialists, the senators "attached" to the bill an amendment demanding that the trade and economic embargo against Salisbury be lifted.

The bill has been sent for examination by the House of Representatives.

U.S. CARRIES OUT UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD111921 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 11, TASS--The United States carried out today another underground test of nuclear weapons in Nevada. This is already a fifth test this year.

EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN JAPANESE-U.S. 'MILITARIST' ALLIANCE HIT

LD121027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent N. Geronin dispatch: "In Militarist Harness"]

[Text] Tokyo, 6 June--The Japanese Cabinet has approved the plan for a round-the-world voyage by Japanese warships submitted by G. Yamashita, director of the National Defense Agency. The voyage will be made 15 June through 9 November by a detachment of the naval "Self-Defense Forces" comprising two ships. This detachment will visit 13 ports in 10 countries, primarily West European countries. This measure is being implemented with the aim of intensifying the combat training of Japanese naval personnel within the framework of the buildup of the country's military potential.

Gen. G. Takeda, chief of staff of the air "Self-Defense Forces " has issued a new bellicose statement running counter to the peaceful provisions of the Japanese Constitution. He has advocated that air force subunits use their weapons in peacetime in "emergency situations," attempting to justify this by citing the law on the "Self-Defense Forces" although the legislation in force in Japan stipulates that the "Self-Defense Forces" can join battle only at the command of the country's prime minister and with parliament's knowledge.

The intensification of military preparations in Japan is taking place simultaneously with the strengthening of the Japanese-American militarist alliance whereby the Pentagon is seeking to transfer to the Japanese armed forces some of U.S. imperialism's tasks in the Pacific.

The discussion of questions of expanding Japanese-American military cooperation is a central topic on the agenda of the visit to the United States by Gen T. Takashina, chairman of the "Self-Defense Forces" Chiefs of Staff Committee--a visit which has just begun. Plans for cooperation between Japanese and American troops in the event of "emergency circumstances" have been discussed at a meeting between T. Takashina and Gen D. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. The military top brass of the two countries have also examined the progress of the buildup of the Japanese armed forces' might and the strengthening of Japan's military role in the Far East within the framework of the Japanese-American security treaty.

The Japanese generals' calls for the intensification of the arms race and the elaboration of plans for joint operations by the Japanese and U.S. armed forces are taking place against the background of the clamorous anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the two countries' military-industrial complexes with a view to justifying, by means of fabrications about the "Soviet military threat," the acceleration of militarist preparations.

NHK DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

OW130915 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Jun 79 OW

[Excerpt] The NHK [Japan Broadcasting Corporation] delegation headed by Tomokazu Sakamoto, chairman of the NHK, today left Moscow for home. The delegation arrived in Moscow 4 June at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. On 5 June, Lapin, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Chairman Sakamoto signed a protocol on cooperation for 1979.

Besides Moscow, the NHK delegation visited Leningrad and Yerevan, the capital city of the Armenian SSR. Yesterday afternoon, Chairman Sakamoto and other members of the delegation met with Kuznetsov, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

MONGOLIA'S MAYDAR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD121227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A Mongolian Government delegation headed by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow on 5 June to take part in the 18th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation was met at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

Cooperation Commission Meeting

LD130947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The 18th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 6 through 8 June.

The commission examined a series of questions associated with further expanding and deepening Soviet-Mongolian economic, scientific and technical cooperation and improving its effectiveness, guided by the agreements in principle reached during the talks in October 1976 and the meeting in the Crimea in August 1978 between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the agreements on economic cooperation and trade between the USSR and Mongolia for 1976-1980 are being successfully fulfilled.

At the session there was discussion of progress in construction work on the "Erdenet" joint Soviet-Mongolian mining and enriching enterprise and the operation of its first stage, questions of training Mongolian national cadres and staffing Soviet-Mongolian cooperation projects with them, and also the question of expanding direct ties between corresponding Soviet and Mongolian ministries.

An exchange of opinions took place and practical measures were outlined on the further coordination of the state plans of the USSR and Mongolia for 1981-1985.

The protocol of the commission's 18th session was signed on the results of its work.

The Soviet delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Mongolian delegation by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

The commission's work passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

COVERAGE OF DESAI'S VISIT TO MOSCOW CONTINUES

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD111948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1720 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government held a dinner in the Kremlin Great Palace today in honor of Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India. Morarji Desai was joined at the dinner by his entourage of Indian statesmen. On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin, Gromyko, Kuznetsov, Demichev and Ponomarev; deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of State Committees of the USSR, and other officials.

A speech was given at the dinner by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said:

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, esteemed Indian guests, comrades: We are glad to welcome you, Mr Prime Minister, and all the guests from friendly India once again in Moscow.

I am convinced that our present meeting, in the same way as earlier Soviet-Indian high-level meetings, will be fruitful and will be held under the sign of mutual trust and mutual understanding. We can say that a traditional friendship links us with your great country. With each passing year cooperation between the USSR and India, on the firm basis of the 1971 treaty, is becoming increasingly deeper and multifaceted. This corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples of both countries.

During the meetings of leaders of the USSR and India many important problems in both bilateral relations and international life are usually the center of the talks.

I would like to talk first of all about the situation in Asia. I believe that both our countries have grounds for anxiety regarding this matter. The recent Chinese aggression against Vietnam, the continued threats to once again resort to arms in order to teach someone a lesson--all this acutely aggravates the situation and creates many dangers for Asian countries.

It goes without saying that the rejection of the Soviet-Chinese friendship treaty cannot but increase one's doubts regarding Beijing's aims.

It is true that at present the possibility is being discussed to arrange Soviet-Chinese talks in order to direct relations between the two countries into a more normal channel. We have long been in favor of such talks, in favor of the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

We are also in favor of the two sides pledging themselves not to recognize any claims to special rights and hegemony in world affairs. The future will show how serious are the intentions of the PRC leadership.

The constant, secret and blatant attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan do not further the improvement of the situation in Asia. We decisively condemn subversive actions against the Afghan revolution and we will not leave our friend, the Afghan people, in the lurch, as it has the right to build its life as it wishes.

And now a few words on the Soviet-American summit which is to start in a few days in Vienna. Among other things we will confirm and sign the agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons. This will be a very important joint step towards curbing the arms race. Much has already been said about its significance and evidently much more will be said in the future.

Here I want to stress the political significance of the Vienna meeting as a whole. The Soviet Union and the United States several years ago assumed the mutual obligation of building their relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and doing everything to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war. We would like the forthcoming meeting, which incidentally, is to be the first in 5 years, to be a significant phase in the further development of Soviet-American relations, precisely on this basis. For our part we will do everything possible towards this end. For the USSR there is no loftier goal in external politics than strengthening peace, reducing the threat of a new war and reducing the burden of arms which the peoples bear.

As I understand it, Comrade Brezhnev said, India also aspires to the same goals. It is natural therefore that the Soviet Union wants to see friendly India a strong and flourishing state, playing an important role which befits her in Asian and world affairs.

I propose a toast to the great Indian people, to Mr Prime Minister, to the health and success of the Indian guests, to the inviolable friendship between our peoples, to peace worldwide.

Morarji Desai made a reply speech.

The speeches made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Morarji Desai were heard with great attention and greeted by applause.

The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Desai Television Speech

LD131836 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--Durable friendly relations and mutual understanding exist for a long time between the Soviet and Indian peoples, between the Governments of the USSR and India, said Morarji Desai in his Soviet television appearance today. The prime minister of India is on an official friendly visit to the USSR.

Both countries, he said, are advancing along the road of cooperation and mutual confidence. Lying at the bedrock of this strengthening friendship are not some sort of temporary, transient considerations, but the deep conviction that this friendship meets the interests of both peoples and promotes the cause of peace and tranquility the world over.

Morarji Desai said that the negotiations with Leonid Brezhnev on a wide range of questions, covering problems of bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest, were very fruitful and friendly. Leonid Brezhnev has made an important contribution not only to the cause of consolidating world peace and strengthening detente but also to the cause of strengthening friendship between India and the USSR, he stressed.

The prime minister said that Leonid Brezhnev's contribution to the cause of the final drafting of the SALT agreement was also outstanding. This agreement reflected the deep dedication of the leader of the Soviet state to the cause of world peace. Morarji Desai said that Leonid Brezhnev realized full well the danger with which the proliferation of nuclear weapons was fraught, possessed the gift of patience and understanding so necessary for a statesman. The prime minister of India said that for that reason he was profoundly satisfied with the fact that the personal contacts established during the past two years and the talks which he had with Leonid Brezhnev this week would promote the further strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

Morarji Desai assured the Soviet people that friendship between India and the USSR would grow and become stronger in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Desai Departure From Moscow

LD131004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India, who is on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, left Moscow for Leningrad today.

At Vnukovo Airport, decked out with the state flags of India and the Soviet Union, the high-ranking guest was seen off at the ramp of the airplane by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Among the farewell party were diplomatic staff of the Indian Embassy in Moscow. Desai and those accompanying him were seen off by representatives of the working people of the capital and Indian students studying in Moscow's higher educational establishments.

A guard of honor was mounted at the airfield and its commander reported to Desai. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Morarji Desai inspected the formation of Soviet soldiers. The state anthems of the two friendly countries were played. The solemn send-off ceremony ended with a march past by the guard of honor.

Desai is being accompanied on his trip by Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to India, and Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

Arrival in Leningrad

LD131210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Morarji Desai, the prime minister of the Republic of India, who is in this country at the invitation of the Soviet leadership on an official friendly visit, arrived in Leningrad from Moscow today.

He was met at the airport by Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorkom and other officials.

Romanov, Desai Discussion

LD132326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Morarji Desai arrived in Leningrad from Moscow today. During the afternoon he visited the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery.

He observed 1 minute's silence in honor of the memory of the Leningraders and soldiers who fell during the Great Patriotic War. He laid a wreath at the Mother of the Homeland Monument. He also laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square.

"In the Smolnyy a conversation took place between Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and Morarji Desai."

The Indian prime minister was acquainted with the Leningraders' successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the tasks of the 10th 5-year-period and the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of the town and oblast. Desai had a look around the assembly hall of the Smolnyy and made a trip to Petrodvorets.

SOVIET-INDIAN AGREEMENT ON THIRD SATELLITE REPORTED

LD121616 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

["USSR-India: Step Toward Third Satellite"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--The USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian Space Research Organization signed the agreement on creating and launching the third Indian earth satellite in 1980-1981. Just as the "Aryabhatta" and "Bhaskara", India's third spacecraft will be put into an orbit by a Soviet booster-rocket.

The agreement was signed by President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov and by Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization Professor Satish Dhawan.

Chairman of the "Intercosmos" Council Academician Boris Petrov said that the agreement is an important step in the implementation of the Soviet-Indian program of scientific cooperation which includes the creation and launching of artificial satellites, studies of natural resources from space, astrophysical and meteorological observations.

ARKHIPOV, VAJPAYEE ATTEND SOVIET-INDIAN COMMISSION SESSION

LD121604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The fifth session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow from 11-12 June. The commission examined an extensive range of questions connected with the further development of cooperation and increasing its effectiveness with regard to the practical implementation of the long-term program for economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and India signed on 14 March 1979.

It was noted that the mutually beneficial links between the USSR and India in the fields of economics, trade, science and technology are continuing to develop successfully.

Concrete decisions were taken on the further development of cooperation in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal and oil industries, engineering irrigation, agriculture, geology, cellulose and paper, medical industries, in the production of building materials, and also in the fields of trade, applied science and technology.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Indian side was led by Vajpayee, Indian minister of foreign affairs.

AFGHAN LEADERS ADDRESS TRIBESMEN ON DEFENDING REVOLUTION

Taraki Speech

LD121210 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 12, TASS--All steps of the people's Government of Afghanistan are being taken for the sake of the working people of the country, said Nur Mohammad Taraki, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was speaking to the elders of tribes and representatives of the population of Herat Province. After the April revolution, Afghanistan embarked upon a new road, the road of building a society without man's exploitation by man. The First Five-Year Plan for the economic and social development of the country has already been drafted with the main objective of meeting the requirements of the people, ensuring their welfare and prosperity. The program for the first stage of land reform is being successfully carried out; hundreds of thousands of landless and land-hungry peasants have already received from the state vast lands free of charge.

Taraki sharply denounced the machinations of the enemies of the Afghan revolution who seek to complicate the development of the country to retard the Afghan people's advance along the road of building a new society, to disunite them and upset their economy. Applying the old tactics of setting tribes at loggerheads with each other, they seek to sow dissension in the relations between various nationalities inhabiting Afghanistan. Taraki emphasized that it was only unity of all the people that could undermine the conspiracies of the enemies of the revolution. He called upon the population to set up revolutionary defence committees so as to give a fitting rebuff to the forces of imperialism and reaction, encroaching on the freedom and independence of the young democratic republic.

Amin Speech

LD122026 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 12, TASS--Following the April revolution, Afghanistan has embarked on the path of building a society free from discrimination and superiority of some over others. This is a society of the working people in which all will live as brothers. This was stated by Hafizollah Amin, prime minister and foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, during a meeting with tribal representatives. He urged the Afghan people to exert all efforts for the speediest attainment of the goals proclaimed by the April revolution, a popular revolution which has given the power and the country's wealth to the working people. Development of society, Amin continued, is impossible without a revolutionary progressive party based on the unity of workers and peasants.

Such a party, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, was created 14 years ago. It represents the interests of all the working people of the country and serves the purposes of its development.

The April revolution, Amin said, was carried out without outside assistance and now measures are being taken to defend its gains. We shall not allow anyone to foment unrest and strife among the working people under the slogan of Islam. The Afghan people are proud that they follow the religious Islamic principles and there is no necessity to learn this religion from outsiders. Feudalism and exploitation have been done away with in our country never to come back. The Afghan people will give a resolute rebuff to any encroachments.

In conclusion, Afghanistan's prime minister urged the Afghan people to join efforts for building a new society free from exploitation and defending the gains of the revolution, and its homeland.

[TASS in English at 1345 GMT on 13 June adds the following: "Hafizollah Amin sharply criticised Pakistan's reactionary circles. He emphasised that 'despite the young republic's striving for peace and security in the region, attacks by armed bands from Pakistani territory are being continued. The bands kill children, women and old men."]

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT EXTENDS DEADLINE FOR RETURNING EVACUEES

LD111518 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 11, TASS--The Afghan people have broadly approved of the statement made by the Government of Afghanistan on extending the deadline for the return home of all those who left the country under the influence of hostile propaganda of imperialist and reactionary [words indistinct] 1,500 (?families) of Afghan citizens have returned to the Konarha Province, in the east of the country.

Mass meetings and demonstrations are continuing (?in the provinces of) Afghanistan in support of the policy of the government. The participants in the manifestations--workers, peasants, intellectuals and students have resolutely denounced the designs of reaction, have protested against the interference of placemen of imperialism into Afghanistan's internal affairs. They [words indistinct] the readiness of [words indistinct] gains of the April revolution.

USSR PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS AFGHANISTAN

LD130838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, headed by the deputy chairman of the committee, USSR Minister of Education Prokofyev, is currently visiting the Afghan capital. The delegation was received by Taraki, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Revolutionary Council. He noted the friendly nature of the relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and emphasized that these relations serve the interests of the peoples of both countries, as well as the interests of peace in the region.

IZVESTIYA HAILS 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-ROMANIAN RELATIONS

LD130757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kukushkin article: "In the Interests of Cooperation: On the 45th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and Romania"]

[Excerpts] On 9 June 1934 in Geneva, M. Litvinov, USSR people's commissar for foreign affairs, and Romanian Foreign Minister N. Titulescu exchanged official notes on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states. This important political event, which was in complete accordance with the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples, was possible as a result of the implementation of the peace-loving Leninist policy, the strengthening of the Soviet Union's economic and defense potential, and the increase in its prestige in the international arena.

The 7 July 1978 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Romania, which was a direct continuation of the 1948 treaty, opened up new potentials for developing and consolidating relations between the fraternal peoples. A concrete manifestation of the provisions of this treaty is the constantly strengthening Soviet-Romanian trade and economic cooperation. Last year trade between the two countries totaled about R2 billion, which is approximately 20 times the 1948 figure. The Soviet Union ranks first in Romania's foreign trade turnover. Nearly half of Soviet exports to Romania consists of machines and equipment. The USSR also supplies iron ore, ferrous alloys, coal, pulp, asbestos, cotton and so forth. Romania, in its turn, supplies the Soviet Union with machine tools, oil equipment and petrochemical products, sea and river vessels and agricultural products.

Great significance for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Romania attaches to reciprocal visits by party, state and public figures, and primarily to contacts and meetings at the summit level. A CPSU Central Committee Politburo document on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's friendly visit to Romania stressed that the "consistent implementation of the agreements reached during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Romania will raise Soviet-Romanian relations to a new, higher level and will undoubtedly accord both with the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and with the interests of further strengthening the cohesion and unity of socialist countries and increasing the influence of their coordinated policy on the course of international affairs."

Marking the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Romania, it must be noted that fruitful cooperation between the two countries promotes the deepening of multifaceted ties between all the socialist community states and accords with the interests of the peace-loving peoples of the European Continent.

SLOVAK PREMIER COLOTKA VIEWS IMPROVEMENT OF CSSR ETHNIC UNITY

LD130827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic: "The Vital Force of Unity"]

[Excerpts] At the 15th CPCZ Congress, speaking of the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people over the years of building socialism, particularly after overcoming the crisis in society in 1968-1969, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, highly assessed the steadily strengthening internationalist fraternity and unity of the Czechs, Slovaks and other ethnic groups of our country. [paragraph continues]

We rightly number the successes of the nationalities policy, the comprehensive implementation of Leninist principles and resolution of such an important question as the nationalities question once was in Czechoslovakia, among the major historical gains of the revolutionary workers' movement, the Communist Party and working people of Czechoslovakia.

Just as after the Great October Socialist Revolution the Russian working class and other progressive forces in Russia played a historic role in the all-round development of all the country's peoples, above all in the outlying districts of the Soviet Union, in our conditions in Czech working class and the progressive intelligentsia, implementing the CPCZ's course, helped the Slovak people to overcome the backwardness and economic underdevelopment of Slovakia. In a historically short space of time significant progress was achieved in the its economy, sociopolitical development and culture, in levelling out the living standard and, as a result, in strengthening fraternal relations between Czechs, Slovaks and representatives of other nationalities living in the country. The principle of equal rights and actual national equality was gradually filled with concrete content and the monolithic nature of the Czechoslovak socialist state was strengthened.

Having achieved a significant upsurge in all spheres, Slovakia became a developed, integral part of Czechoslovakia. At the same time in our country questions of the state-legal structure of the joint life of fraternal peoples in a united state and questions of transforming it into a socialist federation were resolved step by step. Here we made broad creative use of the Soviet experience of organizing the joint life of numerous peoples and ethnic groups within the framework of federation, naturally taking comprehensively into account the particular features of Czechoslovakia.

Thanks to the organization of the Czechoslovak state on the principles of socialist federalism, which have been implemented strictly in the last 10 years, we have achieved new successes in strengthening the unity of Czechs, Slovaks and citizens of the Hungarian, Ukrainian, Polish and German nationalities living in the country. The Czechoslovak federation has become the reliable platform of their joint life. The creation of the federation had a beneficial effect on accelerating the development of the Czech and Slovak republics and on the building of the entire Czechoslovak socialist state as the basis for achievements and at the same time the result of the collaboration of these two national republics.

In 10 years, from 1969 through 1978, the volume of the overall social product has doubled in Slovakia and industrial production has increased by 120 percent. This is 40 times more than was produced here in 1937--in the period of the highest economic peak in bourgeois Czechoslovakia. This example can also be cited: In the final stage of the pre-Munich republic Slovakia's industrial output was only 7-8 percent of the total Czechoslovak output, whereas its share now exceeds 30 percent. Our republic has achieved impressive results in the development of education, science, culture and health care and in improving the people's living standard.

We citizens of socialist Czechoslovakia are sincerely gladdened by these successes, since we see them as a reliable basis for the peoples' fraternity and for the internal stability of our advanced social system. We are also glad at the high appraisal of the results of resolving the nationalities question in the country made by our foreign friends, particularly by the representatives of the first country of victorious socialism, whose example is so inspiring.

During the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia in 1978, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev described Slovakia's rapid development as an example of the fact that only socialism and only the communists' policy insure genuine mutual respect and fraternal cooperation among various nationalities and their genuine equal rights and actual equality. Czechoslovak communists and all the country's people regard these words as a high assessment of our efforts, which arouses sincere joy among us.

We are now preparing to mark the 60th anniversary of the Slovak Soviet Republic, which was proclaimed on 16 June 1919. It lasted only 2 weeks, but its inspiring ideas of building a new life, friendship among peoples and proletarian internationalism became firmly established in the working people's awareness.

The friendly joint life of Czechs and Slovaks today is the result of the creative implementation of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the socialist state, including on ways of resolving the nationalities question. Our successes indicate the great vitality of this teaching and its beneficial nature for peoples choosing the socialist path as the basis for joint life within a single state. Our achievements have become possible thanks to the implementation under Czechoslovak conditions of the Leninist principle of the peoples' right to self-determination, thanks to the purposeful policy of the CPCZ, which is consistently guided by Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The decade of successful existence of the Czechoslovak socialist federation is closely associated with the activity of the new party leadership headed by Comrade G. Husak, which led our peoples out of the profound crisis in society in 1968-1969, won the trust and support of the working class and broad strata of the working people and strengthened our economy and the CSSR's international prestige, coping at the same time with the difficult task of organizing the federal system in practice. We can therefore confidently state, in accordance with the assessment of our country's highest party and state organs, that the past years have been marked by successes in which both the citizens of Czechoslovakia as well as our friends abroad have the right to take pride.

Relying on what has been achieved and in indestructible friendship with the fraternal socialist countries, and above all the Soviet Union, we will continue to follow the tested path under the leadership of the CPCZ, seeking new successes in building socialism and in the struggle for the triumph of the ideas of peace throughout the world.

ARMY PAPER REPORTS HUSAK PRAGUE MEETING WITH MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD131601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Prague, 11 June, TASS--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, here.

Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, was present at the meeting which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PELIKAN EUROPEAN CANDIDACY SEEN AS 'ROUTINE PROVOCATION'

LD131219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[L. Kedrin article under the rubric "Ironical Observations": "Trick With a Renegade"]

[Text] The Italian Socialist Party's [PSI] propaganda service continues to astound the world. Before the elections for the national parliament it issued and posted on the ancient walls of cities and villages in the Apennine Peninsula posters depicting a nude beauty sipping at a cool drink through a straw. The caption said: "I'm voting Socialist. How about you?" Some people attribute the 0.2-percent increase in votes received by Craxi's party to the popularity of this "spicy" poster.

The trick played by the PSI in the elections for the so-called European Parliament is considerably less amusing and innocent. The anonymous girl was replaced by a real person--and not on a poster, but on the lists of candidates. The person involved was Jiri Pelikan, who once left Czechoslovakia because of personal disagreement with the system and order which exist there. The magazine PANORAMA, which conducted an interview with him, presented the former Czech as "activities coordinator for dissidents in exile."

For some years now Pelikan has been eating at the table of PSI leader Craxi. In that time he has managed to obtain Italian citizenship, so as regards the legal aspect "operation Pelikan" met with no difficulties. And the political aspect? Here we have a routine provocation by circles in the Socialist Party leadership long engaged in sallies against European socialist countries and in encouraging subversive activity by persons who had been expelled or had fled from those countries.

However, the fact that this action was carried out in the spirit of the "cold war" is clear from the revelations of Pelikan himself in PANORAMA. Before even being elected, he has adopted the intention of raising over the European Parliament the banner of civil rights on a world scale and also concerning himself personally with no more and no less than "monitoring the implementation of the Helsinki accords."

In Pelikan's opinion, the European Parliament will be an ideal place for propaganda campaigns against the USSR and other socialist states, because parliamentarians there will not be tied by the norms and interests which exist in bilateral relations....

The PANORAMA correspondent, as a realistically minded journalist, asked the strange PSI candidate a natural question: Does he not think that these actions will complicate the detente process in Europe? But in reply only unconvincing and inarticulate mumbling was heard.

It must be supposed that serious circles in the European Parliament feel no rapture in connection with the provocative intentions of Bettino Craxi's friend and protege. They would perhaps prefer the socialists, since they have set themselves the goal of stirring the imagination, to put forward as their candidate the fetching model who featured in the playful election poster.

USSR, PORTUGAL SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD

LD130745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 June 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The second session of the Soviet-Portuguese Joint Commission for Cultural Relations has been held in Moscow and has assessed positively the results of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in 1977-1979 and elaborated a new program of exchanges for the period up to June 1981.

This program, signed on 7 June in the USSR Foreign Ministry, provides for exchanges in the sphere of education and enlightenment, health care, culture and art, the cinema, television and radio broadcasting and sport. Agreement has been reached on the study of the Russian language in Portugal and the Portuguese language in the USSR.

F. de Magalhaes Cruz, Portuguese ambassador to the USSR, was present at the signing.

'FASCIST THUGS' ATTACK USSR EMBASSY IN PORTUGAL

LD112057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A group of fascist thugs staged a provocative brawl at the Soviet Embassy building in the Portuguese Republic. Windows have been smashed in the building and several officials' cars have been damaged.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET NAVAL DELEGATION IN TOULON REPORTED

LD140807 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Capt V. Voronetskiy dispatch: "Soviet Ships in Toulon"]

[Text] Toulon, 11 June--A detachment of Soviet ships comprising the destroyer "Ochakov" and the training ship "Smolnyy" under the command of Vice Adm V. Akimov, chief of staff of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, has arrived in the French port of Toulon on a courtesy visit.

The destroyer "Ochakov" and the training ship "Smolnyy" moored at the quay to the sound of military bands. The Soviet sailors were greeted by representatives of the military authorities, the "France-USSR" society and the USSR Embassy in France.

Welcoming the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet, Toulon's Mayor (M. Arreks) stressed that the exchange of visits by Soviet and French warships is a fine tradition reflecting the friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

Vice Adm V. Akimov, accompanied by the ships' commanders, paid calls on Squadron Vice Adm (Zh. Akkari) and other officials. After return visits a luncheon in honor of the French officials was given on the "Smolnyy" on behalf of the detachment commander. A press conference was held on board the "Smolnyy".

The Soviet sailors laid a wreath at the monument to the French people who died in World Wars I and II. In the evening Squadron Vice Adm (Zh. Akkari) held a reception in honor of the Soviet sailors on board the French cruiser "Colbert."

MARSHAL OGARKOV RECEIVES VISITING FRENCH NAVY COMMANDER

LD111227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in the General Staff"]

[Text] On 6 June Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Adm J. Lannuzel, chief of staff of the French Navy, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

A conversation on questions of mutual interest took place between Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Adm J. Lannuzel. Fleet Adm G.M. Yegorov, chief of the Navy Main Staff, participated in the conversation.

Capt (Yu. Gazhelen), naval attache at the French Embassy in the USSR, attended the meeting.

VISIT TO HELSINKI BY SOVIET WARSHIPS AGREED

LD131427 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Regarding a Visit by Soviet Warships to Finland"]

[Text] In accordance with an understanding which has been reached, a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the destroyers "Prozorlivyy" and "Nastoychivyy" will pay an official friendly visit to the port of Helsinki 14 through 18 June.

The visit is headed by Vice Adm I.M. Kapitanets, first deputy commander of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet.

USSR AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND REPLACED

LD131527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 79 p 6 LD

["Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Mikhaylovich Sobolev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Finland.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Sevastyanovich Stepanov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Finland in connection with his transfer to other work.

PREVENTIVE IMPLICATION OF U.S. MOVES TO DISTORT USSR STAND

LD132012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1859 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, 13 June, TASS--The second round of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in Alexandria on the establishment of a so-called regime of 'administrative autonomy' for the Arab inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, with U.S. participation, ended on Tuesday. Egyptian Foreign Minister Ghali asserted yesterday that there were "profound divergences" in the positions of the Egyptian and Israeli sides, but expressed hope that they would be eliminated with the active participation of the U.S. side. Political observers are pointing out that with this mention of disagreements, the As-Sadat regime is trying to present itself as the 'defender' of Palestinian interests and to conceal the separate nature of the Egyptian-Israeli deal.

In an attempt to justify As-Sadat's traitorous position, Egyptian propaganda is spreading rumors, with active support from Western information organs, that influential Arab countries are united--if not in words then in deeds--behind Cairo's policy. However, the increasing isolation of the As-Sadat regime in the Arab world eloquently refutes these fabrications.

In this connection, attention is drawn to the fact that in several Near Eastern countries the U.S. special services are waging a campaign to create the impression that the Soviet Union is about to revise its attitude toward Camp David.

The provocative implication of that campaign is clear. It is one of the methods that is being used to influence the position of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation of the Arab countries, thereby instilling a degree of uncertainty in its ranks. The Soviet position on this issue remains clear. It springs from a principled appraisal of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal as anti-Arab and having nothing in common with a lasting political settlement in the region and openly contradicting the interests of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights.

The Soviet Union has and continues to support the just cause of the Arabs for a political settlements that will acknowledge the legitimate rights of all states and peoples of this region, and also of international interests. It is natural that it will continue to be guided by this position. Any and all speculations or insinuations on this issue pursue blatantly obvious aims and emanate from definite sources.

OPEC DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR WEST'S OIL SHORTAGE

LD131535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column:" "Mainsprings of Crisis"]

[Text] Since 3 June in Japan the sale of gasoline on Sundays and holidays has been forbidden. In Britain the question of government intervention in the distribution of fuel, reserves of which are falling rapidly, is being actively discussed. "No gasoline"--the owners of some gasoline pumps in the FRG declare on notices. In the capital of the Philippines lines of cars are forming at the few gas pumps that are in operation.

What is the reason for the present shortage of liquid fuel in the capitalist world? London's DAILY TELEGRAPH, repeating the story which is popular in Western circles, states that this shortage is caused by "losses of Iranian oil and the increase in oil prices imposed by OPEC member countries." The oil exporting countries resolutely dispute this explanation. They demonstrate that the exacerbation of the energy crisis was caused not by reduced production of "black gold" (in the first quarter of this year the average daily oil output in OPEC countries was 1 million barrels higher than the corresponding level in 1978), but by actions of Western states themselves, especially the United States.

In recent years consumption and imports of fuel in the United States have increased considerably, whereas in 1974 the country imported only 17 percent of its liquid fuel requirements, it presently imports more than 50 percent. Oil prices, Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabian minister of petroleum, stated the other day, addressing Western states, are not increasing because of OPEC decisions, but "because of your behaviour as consumers and because you do nothing to reduce consumption."

The demand for liquid fuel in the world capitalist market is artificially whipped up by the attempts of leading capitalist states to create strategic reserves and insure guaranteed oil supplies for themselves. The classic example of this policy was the recent White House decision to subsidize oil imports into the United States. This action caused a real commotion among Washington's West European partners, who fear that it will lead to a further rise in oil prices and interruptions in their supplies of liquid fuel.

The speculative machinations of Western oil concerns also help to exacerbate the energy crisis. An official OPEC spokesman stated that international monopolies, having taken charge of the transportation and sale of oil, sell it at much higher prices than those laid down by OPEC.

The intensifying shortage of liquid fuel and the rise in oil prices thus reflect the exacerbation of interimperialist rivalry, by which leading monopoly groupings seek to seize dominant positions in the world capitalist market.

SYRIAN OIL MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON U.S. MIDEAST INTEREST

LD131306 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, June 13, TASS--A threat of use of force is the United States favourite policy by means of which the USA seeks to realise plans for its dominance over strategically important parts of the globe. A special place in such plans is assigned to the Middle East with its vast natural wealth, oil resources, in the first place, 'Isa Darwish, Syrian minister of oil and mineral resources, said in an interview with TASS correspondents. Previously Washington tried to justify its military presence near the oil deposits of Arab countries by a necessity to "protect" them from a mythical outward danger whereas lately the Carter administration no longer conceals that its main purpose is to protect its own energy interests in the area.

It is not fortuitous that such impudent threats came at the moment when Arab countries unanimously condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty which is leading to the creation of a new aggressive bloc in the Middle East, the minister said.

Upon seeing that the leadership of Arab countries including that of the oil producing ones is rejecting the policy of blocs, Washington decided to resort to the "big stick" policy and threatened with an occupation of oil-bearing areas of the Persian Gulf.

Arab peoples view the militant pronouncement by high-ranking U.S. figures as an attempt at a direct pressure for the purposes of bringing about a split in the Arab ranks and loosening the deep isolation in which the As-Sadat regime found itself as a result of the signing of the traitorous deal.

Syria resolutely comes out against imperialist interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, 'Isa Darwish pointed out. The oil reserves of the Middle East belong to the countries of the region, and no one will allow the United States to manage them. The Arab nation is able to frustrate the plans for a military seizure of its natural wealth. The U.S. administration should be aware of that. On the example of Vietnam and Iran it could see for itself that peoples' will cannot be broken by force of arms. We are convinced that Washington's threats will not only fail to yield results desired across the ocean, but will also lead to an upsurge of Arab peoples's struggle against U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. We are not alone in this just struggle. We constantly feel support on the part of the progressive forces of the whole world, in the vanguard of which is the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, 'Isa Darwish stressed.

'CONTRADICTORY' U.S., SAUDI INTERESTS DUE TO OIL, CAMP DAVID

LD121113 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Oil and Politics"]

[Text] "The most serious crisis since the start of the Near East war in 1973 and the embargo on oil deliveries is emerging in the relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia.... The relations between these two countries are apparently marked by signs of growing disillusionment, contradictory interests and a lack of understanding," the Washington POST wrote recently.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia leads the world in terms of known oil reserves and oil exports. In 1977 the country produced 453 million tons of oil, which, West European experts estimate, brought it a revenue of $41.5 billion. Now that the United States is forced to import almost 50 percent of the oil which it consumes, Saudi Arabia has assumed incomparable importance for that country. And here is one more figure which has at some time been mentioned and which explains a great deal: In one form or another Saudi Arabia holds $60 billion in the United States. If it were to withdraw those dollars, the American economy would be in a bad way.

All this taken together has determined the acute concern about Saudi Arabia--concern which has become firmly established and which will persist for a long time--in the American corridors of power. Under conditions where the United States is going frantic over the fuel shortage and where people in California are spending the night outside gas stations in the hope of obtaining gasoline, this concern seems valid to many people.

It is believed that two main problems have determined the dissension between the United States and this Arab kingdom: Oil and the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal effected by Washington. The disagreements began long ago on the oil issue. Washington was extremely unhappy first with the fact that Saudi Arabia, like the other oil-producing countries, is raising the prices of "black gold" and second with the fact that, not giving way to the American pressure, it is refusing to increase further its colossal oil production. [paragraph continues]

The second problem determined the sharp deterioration in the relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia from the moment that the American administration adopted a course toward renouncing a broad, all-embracing solution of the Near East problem. Camp David which is known as the cradle of the separate deal was at the same time the grave of the former unclouded "special" relationship between Washington and Riyadh.

The revolution in Iran was accompanied by the loss of the main U.S. ally in that region, the reduction of oil deliveries and also the disintegration of the CENTO bloc. That was the collapse of the whole military-political structure created by the United States to defend its geopolitical interests in the Near East. Much had changed but Washington's view of Saudi Arabia remained the same. The American politicians were accustomed to regarding that country as reticent, submissive and obliging [ispolnitelnyy]. In their view it remained a moss-grown redoubt protecting the inviolability of the old setup in that region and the interests of the United States and the other Western countries.

Events in Iran have shown that this setup is crumbling. Riyadh perceived that before Washington did, however, the U.S. authorities continued to regard Saudi Arabia as an obedient military satellite. They responded to the dramatic events in Iran by sending to Saudi Arabia F-15 fighters and electronic reconnaissance aircraft and also a detachment of warships headed by an aircraft carrier which was supposed to sail in the coastal waters. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown went to Riyadh 10 February. He demanded the holding of joint American-Saudi maneuvers and the expansion of the U.S. military presence on the kingdom's territory--that is, the virtual creation of American military bases. Brown also insisted that Saudi Arabia double its oil production and channel more capital into the United States to help rectify the latter's undermined balance of payments and--something which particularly angered his hosts--and that it support the betrayal of Arab interests enshrined in Camp David and Washington. The response was not merely a categorical refusal but anger on Riyadh's part.

Washington's emissaries have rushed to Saudi Arabia. They have used persuasion, insistence and intimidation. As is their custom, they have made most use of the "Soviet military threat" for their intimidation. But this time not even this has worked.

What next? It looks as though Washington has no answer to that question. In the meantime Washington is indulging in intrigues and via certain departments it is circulating various kinds of rumors about Saudi Arabia, including a rumor about the shaky health of the king and crown prince. Understandably this does not increase trust of the United States in Riyadh. The American authorities are both irritated and at a loss. More and more often they are hearing that America's problem is not a shortage of fuel but the lack of a sober political approach to the Near East problem.

TRIPARTITE ALEXANDRIA TALKS END WITHOUT AGREEMENT

LD131658 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The second round of Egyptian-Israeli talks about the so-called Palestinian self-rule has ended in Alexandria. U.S. representatives took part in the talks.

As a result of the 3-day contacts, the two sides, so Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, has stated, were unable to reach agreement--except on setting up a technical body to draw up the agenda for the new round of talks. Meanwhile, the joint statement about the results of the Alexandria meeting says that the delegations of the three countries will meet once again in Herzliyya near Tel Aviv on 25 and 26 of this month. It has been agreed that the tripartite meeting will be held regularly every 2 weeks in Egypt and Israel consecutively.

These are the basic results of the Alexandria talks, about which there was much clamor. How true is the adage: Much ado about nothing. As for the core of the talks, when it comes to describing them it is enough for us to remember one fact: that the head of the Israeli delegation, Burg, at the opening of the talks and with complete frankness said: Tel Aviv is determined to annex Palestinian territory in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Tel Aviv once again confirmed this stand of the Israeli delegation to the talks, for in the thick of the Alexandria contacts, Begin issued a joint statement in which for the hundredth time he underlined the well-known stand of his government regarding the alleged legality of the Jewish settlements, the indivisibility of Jerusalem and the categorical reply to the setting up of a Palestinian state. As for the Palestinian side, official Cairo--as in the past--rejects Israel's views as being unacceptable--by words in its public statements.

Meanwhile, observers have pointed out that representatives of Israel and the United States and even the head of the Egyptian delegation did not utter the word Palestine even once in the speeches they delivered at the opening of the talks. Without any doubt, this is a new capitulation by Cairo in the face of the increased pressure of Tel Aviv backed by Washington. This is more evident now that President as-Sadat himself, in a press statement issued yesterday in Alexandria, has said he is ready to take two steps toward Israel in return for one step by her in order to implement the separate deal. It appears that to help President as-Sadat on with these two new steps, U.S. President Carter's special envoy Robert Strauss will be visiting Cairo shortly. Washington announced this visit immediately on the completion of the Alexandria talks.

POLITICAL LEADERS SUPPORT SOVIET APPROACH TO IRAN

LD131201 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 1 Jun 79 p 10 LD

[A. Ulanskiy article: "Who Is Swapping Targets"]

[Text] Iran regards as overt interference in the country's internal affairs the American Senate resolution condemning the verdicts of the Islamic revolutionary tribunals on the minions of the overthrown shah: On people who have on their conscience the blood of patriots and other crimes against the Iranian people.

In the last few days large demonstrations under anti-American and anti-imperialist slogans have been held in the streets of Tehran and other Iranian cities. The demonstrators are demanding firm opposition to the encroachments on the sovereignty of the Republic of Iran by imperialism and its local agents and a resolute rebuff to opponents of national independence.

The country's democratic public realizes the need to heighten vigilance. Especially as reactionary forces which have carefully camouflaged themselves and which sometimes use as a cover the Islamic slogans now popular in Iran are not stopping even at overt political terror. [paragraph continues]

In the wake of the recent murders of General Qarani and Ayatollah Motahhari who were close associates of Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, an attempt was made on 25 May on the life of yet another representative of the top Muslim clergy--Rafsandjani.

These criminal actions are perpetrated by the "Forqan" extremist terrorist organization which has announced that it will continue these acts. According to prominent religious and political figure Ayatollah Taleqani, the label of the "Forqan" grouping conceals agents of the American CIA and former staffers of SAVAK, the shah's secret police.

There are also other facts which show whence stems the real threat to the gains, achieved in such a difficult struggle, of the Iranian revolution which is currently experiencing an extremely complex and crucial stage in its formation.

It must be assumed that it is precisely these counterrevolutionary, proimperialist elements from the apparatus of the overthrown regime which are attempting to dislodge the mass movement in Iran from its anti-imperialist course by foisting false goals on it. This obviously could also explain the anticommunist and anti-Soviet attacks sometimes heard from the ranks of the demonstrators and from the pages of certain Tehran publications. Of course, these attacks are directly aimed at undermining good-neighborly Soviet-Iranian relations and in no way serve the interests of Iran, its people's anti-imperialist aspirations or the needs of its independent development.

Responsible-minded figures who think about the prospects for Republican Iran's development along the democratic path are concerned to strengthen the internal unity of all the country's patriotic forces and to consolidate its relations with the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states. Thus, in an interview with Kuwait's AL-WATAN at the end of May, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari particularly stressed the USSR's friendly position vis-a-vis the Iranian revolution and expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for this.

The fact that we are Muslims while the Soviet Union is an atheist state, Shariat-Madari declared, is no obstacle to cooperation between our two countries. We want our relations to become still firmer and more friendly, the ayatollah pointed out, and to be based on the principle of noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

Both Ayatollah Khomeyni, Prime Minister Bazargan of the Provisional Government and other leading Iranian figures have repeatedly advocated the development of friendly relations with the USSR.

That is also the desire of the Soviet Union, which wants its southern neighbor to have the opportunity to build its future as it desires, without any foreign interference.

ZHUKOV ANSWERS LETTERS ABOUT AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

LD131738 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer, answers viewers' letters about the revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran]

[Excerpts] Many of you, understanding the complications of revolutionary processes, ask me to explain these processes, using the example of two countries neighboring us, Iran and Afghanistan, where national democratic and antifeudal revolutions took place almost simultaneously.

Let me tell you at once, comrades, that these two revolutions cannot be placed on the same level. There are serious differences between them and I will tell you about them in detail later on.

On 27 April last year a victorious revolution occurred in Afghanistan. The Afghan people have achieved great successes and continue to firmly defend the conquests of the April revolution, repelling the plots of internal reaction and external enemies, and as you know comrades, from reading the newspapers, these intrigues and plots have increased lately. As PRAVDA has written, bases for sabotage activity by the enemies of the Afghan people have been established on the territory of neighboring Pakistan with the active help of the Western imperialists and Beijing. Bands of saboteurs are trained there and sent into Afghanistan. The enemies of the Afghan revolution are at the same time carrying out subversive work among the republic's population by spreading gossip, saying that the new authorities stand for the banning of religion. Ninety-five percent of the population there consists of faithful Muslims. Comrade Taraki has unmasked this maneuver and has frequently stated: We respect the principles of Islam and do not prevent anyone from following religious rituals.

The Soviet Union, which is bound to the Afghan Democratic Republic by a treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation signed in December last year, renders the necessary support and aid to the young republic.

Now, comrades, let us speak about Iran. Another antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution took place there which has much in common with the Afghan revolution. However comrades, there are important differences. In Iran, this national liberation struggle has acquired a religious coloring because of special conditions. As you know, an Islamic republic has been established there.

A new, difficult and complicated period began in Iran. The question arose about the paths of the country's development under conditions when the forces which were united by a common goal--the destruction of the shah's regime and the liquidation of the fettering dependence on America--began to split into factions. Such a stratification is inevitable after the victory of any revolution. Naturally, there cannot be similar approaches to the problem of the future state structure in a society which is interwoven with class, technical and religious factors. These differences appear not only between political groups, but even within the religious groups which now play the main role in Iran. Its leaders sometimes take up differing, even opposing positions. However, comrades, all are united on one thing: They are full of the firm resolution to completely free themselves from U.S. dependence. This is why the new Iranian leadership removed all U.S. advisers, tore up the contracts for the purchase of U.S. weapons, left CENTO--the aggressive bloc created by the Americans--liquidated the U.S. military bases in the country, broke off diplomatic relations with Israel, and so on and so forth.

One cannot fail to see, comrades, that the Islamic republic does not please all Iranians in the same way. A considerable section of the bourgeoisie would prefer a bourgeois democratic structure. The leftwing forces demand to proceed still further, and stand for democratic social reforms which would make it possible not only to defend, but also to extend the conquests of the revolution. The situation is complicated by the disorderly actions of various anarchist, Trotskyist, Maoist leftist groups with their hangers-on, consisting of cleverly disguised agents of internal and external reaction--former agents of the shah's secret service, SAVAK, CIA agents and so on.

They organize bloody confrontations in various areas, kill leading figures and through this provoke the authorities into repression. These repressions are not carried out against those who committed the crimes, but frequently against really progressive forces.

Since Iran is our near neighbor and our border stretches for 2,500 kilometers, its future is not a matter of indifference to us.

The Soviet state has done and is doing much to insure that our border is a border of peace and friendship. The development of a mutually profitable cooperation is of great importance. We have helped and are helping Iran to create its own industry and Iran pays for our help with gas deliveries. It is a mutually profitable business. The Soviet people have always been and remain sympathetic to the struggle of the Iranian people for right and independence. The Soviet people support the Iranian revolution and express their readiness to continue developing cooperation with Iran.

YEPISHEV ARRIVES IN SOUTH YEMEN FOR FRIENDLY VISIT

LD131433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and persons accompanying him left 10 June 1979 on an official friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] at the invitation of Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and PDRY defense minister.

The following saw off Army General A.A. Yepishev at Sheremetyevo Airport. Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate' Army General S.P. Vasyagin, Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, Col Gen S.A. Bobylev and Col Gen Avn I.M. Moroz, members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of branches of the armed forces; Vice Adm N.V. Usenko, first deputy chief of the Navy Political Directorate; and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Army General A.A. Yepishev was also seen off by 'Abd al'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, and Maj (Omar Ali al-Attas) army, navy and air force attache at the PDRY Embassy to the USSR.

Army General A.A. Yepishev and the persons accompanying him arrived in Aden 11 June.

Report on Visit

LD131320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Aden, June 13, TASS--Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who is in the PDRY on an official friendly visit, visited the memorial to fallen fighters for the revolution in Aden and laid a wreath at the foot of it. Talks took place between A.A. Yepishev and PDRY Defense Minister 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar. Yepishev was also received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the PDRY.

U.S. STAND ON RHODESIA EXPOSED BY VANCE REMARKS, SENATE VOTE

LD131340 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The White House's decision not to extend openly recognition to the puppet government of Rhodesia and to keep temporarily in force the embargo on commercial and economic relations with Salisbury are only a tactical move which does not mean at all that Washington refuses to support and strengthen the bastions of racism in the south of Africa. This is evidenced by statements made by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees as well as by voting in the Senate on sanctions against Rhodesia.

As follows from Cyrus Vance's statements, the United States fears the failure of its "new African" policy which is used as a screen for strengthening the West's positions in the continent. The unilateral lifting of sanctions, he said, would undermine the United States' positions and its influence with Africans and in many Third World countries.

The secretary of state assured the legislators that the government shares the Congress' aims as formulated in the demand for reestablishing relations with Rhodesia. He highly appraised the "elections" staged by Smith, describing them as "inspiring progress". Cyrus Vance specially emphasized the "need" and "importance" of protecting the rights and security of the country's white minority.

It follows from his words that together with London the United States is planning to take the puppet government of Rhodesia as a basis for forming a pro-Western "respectable" regime that would create a semblance of black majority rule. In this context Cyrus Vance announced the United States decision to instruct its embassy in South Africa to establish permanent connections with Salisbury, including personal contacts.

But the attempts made by the secretary of state to persuade Congress not to hurry proved futile. The Senate adopted a pro-racist stand and demanded the lifting of anti-Rhodesian sanctions by a vote of 52 against 41.

GROMYKO, ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD131500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1417 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a conversation with Paulo Taixeira Jorge, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, who is paying a brief visit to Moscow.

An exchange of views took place on questions of Soviet-Angolan relations and also on a number of important international problems of mutual interest.

The ministers expressed satisfaction at the state of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Angola and declared their firm resolve on both sides to deepen and develop these on the basis of the Soviet-Angolan treaty on friendship and cooperation dated 8 October 1976.

On all topical international problems agreement in the positions of the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola was noted. The sides are in favor of strengthening international detente, of curbing the arms race and strengthening peace on earth. They are convinced that the coming Soviet-American top level meeting in Vienna will be an important step in this direction.

In the course of the conversation the historic significance of cooperation between the states of the socialist community and the forces of national liberation in the cause of finally eliminating colonialism and national oppression in the continent of Africa was stressed, and support was declared for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for freedom and independence. The parties decisively condemned the intrigues of imperialists and racists in southern Africa, which are directed toward setting up puppet regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia and stopping genuine representatives of the peoples from coming to power in those countries.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY POLITICAL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD110849 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of political commissars of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique was in the Soviet Union from 24 through 29 May at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Politicial Directorate.

The guests from the People's Republic of Mozambique were received by Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, and at meetings in the Propaganda and Agitation and Party Organizational Work Directorates of the Main Political Directorate there was a detailed exchange of opinions on questions of organizing party-political work in the army and navy.

During their stay in the USSR the Mozambique political commissars familiarized themselves with the experience of the work of the political organs and party organizations in one particular formation and at the military school of the Odessa Military District and viewed monuments of the Soviet people's revolutionary and combat glory. The delegation left for home on 29 May.

DESPITE SANCTIONS U.S. REMAINS TRUE TO TWO-FACED AFRICA POLICY

LD140936 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 13 June, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: U.S. Senator J. Helms has reported that at the beginning of next month Bishop Muzorewa, the puppet prime minister of the pseudo-state of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, will visit the United States and U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has declared that he "will be glad" to meet him.

At a time when the Rhodesian lobby in Congress, led by J. Helms, is stepping up its pressure on the White House to lift trade and economic sanctions against Rhodesia and recognize Muzorewa, both this visit and the positive attitude toward him by high-ranking representatives of the administration automatically suggests the thought: Is not the U.S. government's decision not to lift sanctions against Rhodesia just a tactical ploy?

As the newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR admits, the United States, fearing a diplomatic disaster in Africa, simply does not wish "to be the first" on the list of countries which have established direct and official contacts with the puppets, and it is consequently striving to shift this unseemly role over to Britain.

As far as unofficial contacts between Washington and Salisbury are concerned they (?have) a long tradition and are continuing to expand. Some days ago, for example, on British television a documentary film was shown exposing the criminal deliveries of U.S. weaponry to Rhodesia via Israel. (?A significant) amount of Rhodesian chrome also gets to the United States by means of various re-exporters and the third countries companies. It was recently announced that the United States would soon dispatch its representative to Salisbury.

It is thus a question not so much of the U.S. lifting the embargo on trade and economic relations with Rhodesia as of the legalization and expansion of the already existing profitable contacts between Washington and Salisbury, that are being implemented in circumvention of the UN resolutions. As the Johannesburg newspaper, the SUNDAY TIMES reports, included in the plans of the Rhodesian lobby in Congress is even the rendering of direct military aid to the Muzorewa regime, which is continuing the racist course of I. Smith.

In other words, Washington remains true to its two-faced policy in Africa. The United States is striving to mislead African states with rhetorical statements and juridical subterfuges, while simultaneously helping in practice to strengthen the strongholds of colonialism and imperialism in the south of the continent. By all appearances the U.S. administration's decision to delay the lifting of sanctions was taken only to give the neocolonialist puppets in Salisbury time to carry out cosmetic reforms to remove the more obvious "blemishes."

As the President himself has said, the United States will continue "to study the sanctions issue." According to AP, citing sources in Congress, this means to all intents and purposes a promise "to review the decision later this year."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NICARAGUAN SITUATION, U.S. PLANS

LD132230 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Yuriy Soltan dispatch]

[Text] We follow with a dispatch from Washington, where concern is growing over the events in Nicaragua as the insurgents' large-scale offensive against the Somoza troops, launched 2 weeks ago, continues. There is a special team at the State Department working round the clock. Our Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan has sent us this report:

Conviction is growing in Washington that the days of the dictator, who faithfully served the United States for years, are numbered, despite American military and political support. According to the WASHINGTON POST, the administration's chief concern is to prevent Nicaragua from becoming a second Cuba. Somoza, who is now an odious figure, is unable to do it so Washington is in a hurry to find a suitable man to replace the dictator, a man who so far has not discredited himself in any way and who would be another stooge of the United States. As for Somoza, he is to be offered political asylum in the United States, guaranteed personal safety for his devoted services and allowed to keep the wealth he accumulated through plunder of the people of Nicaragua.

The White House, the Pentagon and the State Department are said to be inclined to interfere openly in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. Several versions of the plan are being considered--one envisages the dispatch to Nicaragua of an air force under the pretext of evacuating 2,000 Americans who work there; another, the sending of American warships to the shores of Nicaragua to demonstrate, as it is said in Washington, the United States' full support to the anticommunist forces in that country. Under yet another plan a special meeting of the Organization of American States is to be convened with a view to setting up an emergency force to establish order in Nicaragua.

The current developments resemble the events of 1965 when the United States, using the flag of the Organization of American States, sent 25,000 marines to the Dominican Republic to suppress the popular uprising there. But at the present time it is not easy to implement such plans, as some people in Washington point out. Nevertheless, high-ranking American officials have not abandoned the idea of directed armed intervention in Nicaragua.

U.S. SAID PLANNING DIRECT INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

LD132358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1948 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

["Rejoinder: Washington Is Maneuvering"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

As soon as dictator Somoza finds himself on the brink of failure the United States immediately starts calling for a "political settlement" of the situation in Nicaragua. Thus it was in September of last year when, under the blows of the people's uprising and the offensive of the Sandino National Liberation Front, Somoza's throne started to rock. Bracing himself, the dictator tried to suppress the people's uprising with fire and blood and Washington adopted a position of "noninterference in Nicaragua's internal affairs."

Nicaragua is today on the brink of a general uprising, and under the blows of the fighters of the national liberation front Somoza has been isolated in his concrete bunker in Managua--and there is Washington quickly proposing that there should be a cease-fire in Nicaragua and prompting Somoza to look for a "political solution" in order not to prevent a further "polarization of forces" in the country.

In other words, the search for such a solution is being proposed which would prevent power in the country passing into the hands of the popular patriotic forces by means of a cease-fire. The United States would like to freeze the situation in the country, to win time, and to offer Somoza the opportunity of finding himself successors among the rightwing forces. This is the essence of the maneuver. For these purposes it is even proposed to use the OAS, whose urgent convocation is being discussed in the corridors of its headquarters in Washington.

Remaining true to its course of political protectionism regarding the Somoza regime, the United States is stepping up efforts to directly interfere in Nicaragua's internal affairs precisely at the moment when the Nicaraguan people are rising up to overthrow the dictatorship.

DOMENECH-LED CUBAN CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD131331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] headed by O. Domenech, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Department of Revolutionary Orientation, was in the USSR from 29 May through 10 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCC, and familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of ideological educational work.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department the Latvian CP Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences and party publishing houses and familiarized itself with the experience of work of the Moscow and Latvian party organizations.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH ARGENTINA'S VIDELA

LD121349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Argentinian President Jorge Rafael Videla a telegram conveying congratulations to the friendly Argentinian people on their national holiday--the 169th anniversary of the May revolution--and wishing them happiness and prosperity.

In a reply telegram President J.R. Videla, on behalf of the government and people of Argentina, expressed gratitude for the congratulations and warm wishes.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES LAW ON PLAN DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS

LD121429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by V.M. Blinov, RSFSR minister of justice: "In the Face of the Law"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] "A great deal has been said and written recently about thriftlessness, upward distortions of plan figures and other violations. And frequently the culprits get off with a split scare, as they say. But surely, those who swindle the state should not merely be talked to. Is there no law, or punishment under the law, for such 'workers'? And if not, perhaps such a law should be passed. V. Kudinov, Chita."

This letter is not an exception. Many readers wonder what legal means are applied against those who flagrantly violate state discipline and embark on the path of misrepresentation and so forth. The article by RSFSR Minister of Justice V.M. Blinov published below answers a number of these questions.

The first quarter was coming to an end and the fulfillment of the plan by the Otradnyy mobile mechanized column of the "Volgosantekhmontazh" trust, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, had scarcely passed the halfway mark in terms of planned volumes. Column Chief V.A. Prokhorov was faced with the question of how to get out of the hold-up. It was natural to expect that in the prevailing situation the leader would analyze the situation critically and take practical steps.

Prokhorov chose a different way. One after another, fake documents began to be compiled. The reports showed the construction of an 18-apartment building, a kindergarten and many other projects. The column had nothing to do with these construction sites. But... when the quarter ended, everything was up to date. The plan--R250,000--was fulfilled on paper. In reality, only a little over half had been fulfilled: R110,000.

And here are the fictitious reports on the judge's table. The workers of the mechanized column provide stereotyped statements: "I did not carry out the work but I received my wages and I don't know what for." The court sentence summed up the result. Prokhorov was convicted....

The nonchalance with which officials now set about swindling the state leads us to think seriously about how some people only pay lip-service to a respectful attitude toward the norms of socialist economic management and the unconditional observance of state discipline.

We can see from this example that, first, swindlers of the state are punished under our law and, second, some economic leaders still tolerate cases of misrepresentation. And it is toward this second fact that I should like to draw special attention. After all, the effect of the struggle against upward distortions of data, misrepresentation and other violations of state discipline depends not only on legal means but also on an atmosphere of intolerance toward such phenomena--above all in the collectives themselves throughout their struggle to fulfill the plan targets.

The planned control of economic and social processes is an objective necessity and a decisive advantage of the socialist economic system. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has pointed out that to observe plan discipline means "to fulfill unconditionally the targets provided for by the plan for all indicators without exception." [paragraph continues]

The 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the party Central Committee plenums emphasize most keenly the need to enhance the personal responsibility of leading economic cadres for the fulfillment of state plans.

It is well known that the plan for the country's social and economic development is adopted by the supreme organ of power and thereafter becomes law. Its fulfillment is thus not a moral duty but a legal commitment. In life, however, as the IZVESTIYA reader justly writes, you encounter cases where plan targets are by no means regarded as instructions of the law. Various unjustified amendments are one of the characteristic manifestations of a disrespectful attitude toward the plan as a legislative act. But let us ponder the meaning of this: Can the law be amended?

The assertion of state discipline is impossible without a firm, principled, uncompromising struggle against such phenomena. Real, not apparent, condemnation of bad work, real and not merely verbal intolerance of antistate practice are essential conditions for the introduction of strict order in economic activity.

But now let us return to the Otradnyy mobile mechanized column whose chief, Prokhorov, accounted for almost half the plan by means of exaggerated reports. Perhaps the higher-ranking organization--the "Volgosantekhmontazh" trust--sounded the alarm and condemned the pernicious methods of work? Nothing of the sort. Yu.M. Vrublevskiy, the trust's director, in a character reference for Prokhorov, without saying a word in condemnation of the exaggerated reports, presented him as a worthy leader: an experienced, knowledgeable and enterprising leader, exacting toward himself and his subordinates, who had skillfully mobilized the workers to fulfill plan targets. All this sounds somewhat strange in the light of the facts revealed at the trial....

So, I repeat, we do have a law providing for responsibility for upward distortion of data and other distortions of reporting. It is important to apply it strictly. It is important to nip in the bud any attempted violations of planning discipline.

Tolerance toward slackness and violations of labor, production and manufacturing discipline result in losses amounting to millions. At the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that the question of loss is a great political issue which exerts a direct influence on the Soviet people's mood and labor activeness.

Alas, you still encounter attempts to slur over the irresponsible, thriftless management of matters by referring to various objective factors.

We must count precisely and use efficiently every ruble, every work hour and every ton of output. In the solution of these tasks an important place is allocated to control systems--financial organs, banking institutions, and internal departmental accounting. The effective struggle against overexpenditure of fuel, energy, metal and other material resources, the improvement of norms, and the halting of direct abuses depend on their precise work.

We frequently suffer large-scale losses precisely because the control systems do not work. At the same time, legal practice shows that the main factor is an interested attitude on the part of enterprise, organization and association leaders in eliminating violations of state discipline, without which no control will be productive enough.

The Yaroslavskaya Oblast court recently convicted a group of large-scale embezzlers of state property who had stolen about R275,000 in 3 years.

The scoundrels, based at the "Druzhba" production association of the local industry administration, organized the production of above-norm polyethylene packaging and its sale in many of the country's oblasts and cities.

None of the people obliged by duty to monitor the strict fulfillment of procedure paid attention to the heightened raw material expenditure norms or the use of motor transport facilities for the shipment of the stolen output to Kazakhstan, Krasnodar and other places. People formerly convicted for venal crimes were placed at the head of the production facility and no one was bothered that they were all inhabitants of other regions of the country and had nothing to do with Yaroslavskaya Oblast.

For all the flaws in the control systems, the main role in the creation of conditions for theft was played by the association leaders' total disregard for the requirements of the law. When the embezzlement became obvious and the pernicious working methods were revealed, instead of assessing their blunders in a principled, self-critical way, the leadership of the "Druzhba" association decided to pretend nothing had happened. The association's acting director general, M.V. Serkov, stated in court that the shop from which over R4 million had been stolen worked well under the leadership of the scoundrels and in his opinion the criminals caused the association no material or moral damage.

In very many cases misappropriation of socialist property begins precisely with "small" deviations from legal norms and with "minor" violations of state discipline. When they are not halted promptly they lead to grave consequences, as the example cited bears out.

Economic contracts are among the important measures designed to insure the observance of state discipline. A planned foundation lies at the basis of contract relations. The contract stems from the plan and is strictly attached to it. The development of the processes of specialization and interfarm cooperation intensifies the significance of contract discipline.

Since the plan is a law, a contract compiled to fulfill the plan also has the force of law. Under the conditions of complex economic ties, any deviation whatsoever from contract commitments is not a minor interruption of local significance but threatens the direct fulfillment of the plan in a broad production sphere, consequently, it strikes at the foundations of planning discipline. As a result of the failure of the "Khimmash" plant, Mordovskaya ASSR, to fulfill the contract commitments for deliveries of equipment within the established deadlines, the deadlines for commissioning production capacities were disrupted at the Volga automobile plant, the Yaroslavl motor plant, the Cheboksary industrial tractor plant [zavod promtraktorov] and very important petrochemical industry projects in the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSR's.

The contracts provide for painful material sanctions for their violation. Nonetheless, no one is insured against the nonfulfillment of contract commitments. What does this mean? First, sanctions are not always enforced. In some places people are even inclined to regard the violation of contract discipline as being natural, blaming everything on the complexity and large scale of economic ties.

In those cases where fines and other material sanctions are applied, the specific culprits in wrecking the contracts do not actually suffer for it themselves. It is precisely this situation which gives rise to the view that contract sanctions do nothing but transfer money from one state pocket to another.

The trouble is evidently that financial sanctions for violating a contract are not always associated with material losses.

If a shortage is revealed, the issue is clear to all. A penalty must be imposed. The same hard line is taken in the event of spoilage and other losses of material assets. But as soon as it comes to the assessment of fines, different yardsticks and a different standard of thinking appear. Although it is a case of virtually the same losses, the question of the culprits' material responsibility very seldom arises. The persistent, though erroneous approach, whereby material sanctions in economic activity are an inevitable phenomenon makes itself felt. Still less frequently do economic planners calculate and try to replace losses caused by the nonfulfillment of a contract. The number of arbitration cases involving the recovery of losses does not exceed 3 percent of the overall number of disputes examined by the states arbitration organs.

The further consolidation of contract discipline is linked with the consistent implementation of the principle of the material responsibility of enterprises and specific people guilty of violating contract commitments. Here too the legal services have the decisive word. The legal consultant at the production facility must be the initiator of the implementation of these principles. To be well armed, he must link his work with the activity of other subdepartments and be informed as to the causes of the losses incurred and have full information regarding the culprits.

The system of organizational, business, economic, legal and other measures can effectively oppose violations of state discipline. But for the system to function at peak efficiency one thing is essential: The declared principles, demands and rules must not remain good intentions and appeals but must be embodied in specific actions. Disregard for the norms of state and economic life must not pass without action. This is urgently demanded by the interests of augmenting public wealth and further increasing our motherland's might.

ISLAM REMAINS STRONG IN ASIAN REPUBLICS

LD131507 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 June 79 p 9 LD

[Staffan Teste dispatch: "Soviet Muslims Rejoice Over Iran"]

[Text] Baku, June--"The revolution in Iran was a social revolution. We have more influence in our country than the people had in Iran. We experienced a much more dramatic revolution in the Soviet Union than the one which took place in Iran. The events in Iran will not mean any changes in the Soviet Union, Muslims in Baku stated.

"We do not dabble in politics," Pachayev Allokhshukur, imam of Baku's largest mosque, the so-called Dzhami Mosque, says. Allokhshukur, who is vice chairman of the Religious Council for the Caucasus Region makes his comments at a press conference for foreign journalists held in the presence of representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department.

Allokhshukur says that it is not Muslims' business to interfere in regional or republican policy. There are other organs and other elected people to look after politics.

But his comment does not mean that the Muslim movement in the Soviet Union lacks power. The Muslim mosques live their own life. Many people gather here, especially for Friday prayers, and the number of large mosques is increasing.

Many Children

Around every large mosque is a large number of smaller mosques, and permission for the opening of such mosques is issued from time to time.

In Tashkent, for example, it only requires 20 Muslims to request that a new mosque be opened for the state to allow them to do this.

The birth rate in the Asian areas is the highest in the Soviet Union. Four or five children to one family is not unusual, while a normal Russian family most often has only one. At the same time, the numbers of immigrants in the Asian areas of the Soviet Union are increasing sharply, and the number of possible Islam supporters is growing.

National feeling is strong in the Asian parts of the Soviet Union. Their own language is the main language. Russian comes next. In the theaters they sing their own folk-songs and dance their national folk dances. The folk dances, often with strong national connections, for example, with Azerbaijan in the refrain, are not released on record but are distributed by means of tape recordings made by the public during appearances.

Religion is spread in the same way throughout these areas. The old family copy of the Koran, written in Arabic, is passed down from hand to hand.

"The Koran says that we should not conduct religious propaganda," Allokhshukur says. It is against the religion to go out and spread propaganda in a factory. Instead, religion is passed on from generation to generation.

New Copies of the Koran

The access to family Korans counteracts the shortage of new copies. Nevertheless, there is a certain amount of new publication of the Koran. In 1972, 20,000 copies were printed, and in 1977 50,000 copies were printed. The Religious Council for Central Asia and Kazakhstan also publishes the newspaper MUSLIMS IN THE SOVIET EAST. The newspaper, which was started up in 1968, is published in four languages: Uzbek, Arabic, English and French.

The financing of Islamic activities in the Soviet Union is achieved through collections.

"There is more than enough money," the imam says. "Every year we contribute to international peace funds."

For those who wish to learn more about the Islamic faith and perhaps become priests, the Soviet Union has its own religious high schools. Pupils are sent from Baku to Bukhara and Tashkent.

"Even if all members of a family study the Koran, it is by no means certain that they will continue with it when they grown up," Allokhshukur says. "In my family, all my nine brothers and sisters also read the Koran, but I was the only one that continued. One of my brothers is today an engineer and one sister is a doctor."

Pilgrimages

Even in the Soviet Union we still observe the tradition that a faithful Muslim should make a pilgrimage to Mecca once in his life.

"All who seek permission for such a pilgrimage receive it," the imam says.

But he did not at first want to answer the question on how many people made the pilgrimage to Mecca last year. But gradually it came out that from the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan, with over 3.7 million inhabitants, only three people made the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1978.

"Many perhaps would like to go, "one of the imam's pupils says, "but one must separate from one's wife before visiting Mecca, and perhaps not all are willing to do this. I was one of the three who traveled last year and did what was necessary. I divorced my wife and remarried her after returning home from Mecca.

A Wife

It is explained that Muslims in the Soviet Union cannot have more than one wife. Even if the Koran does not forbid it, it is considered that one cannot provide for more than one wife in the way prescribed in the Koran. Thus, we have managed to unify Soviet law with the Koran's interpretation in the Asian parts of the Soviet Union.

Besides the three pious ones who went to Mecca, there were six others who made pilgrimages to other holy places in 1978.

Even if the Muslims in Baku say that they do not believe that developments in Iran are affecting their lives, they do not hide their joy over what has happened in Iran.

"We sent a telegram of congratulations and welcomed Khomeyni when he returned to Iran. When the monarchy was overthrown we sent another telegram wishing them good luck.

"I cannot see that events in Iran mean that Islam will also make new inroads in the Soviet Union. We have no need of secret societies. We work completely openly with the authorities' approval.

"Nor have I noticed any increase in the number of Muslims in Azerbaijan since the revolution in Iran.

"The word Islam means peace. Our church is a peace-loving church, and there are no differences of opinion between the party and the church," Imam Allokhshukur says.

WRITER NEKRASOV LOSES SOVIET CITIZENSHIP

LD121323 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 May 79 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Viktor Nekrasov Stripped of Citizenship"]

[Text] By decree of the Supreme Soviet dated 24 April, the writer Viktor Nekrasov has been deprived of his Soviet citizenship for having "systematically carried out actions detrimental to the pretige of the Soviet Union." Viktor Nekrasov, who is 66 years old, has lived in Paris for 5 years. A veteran of World War II, he obtained the Stalin Prize for his novel "In the Trenches of Stalingrad". His last book, "Those on the Front," is basically optimistic and "testifies to the nobility of man," according to Andre Wrunser recently in L'HUMANITE.

BRIEFS

TV PROGRAMS IN NORTH--Central television programs have been received for the first time by inhabitants of the country's northernmost settlement, Mys Chelyuskin, on the shore of the Arctic Ocean, where an automatic [word indistinct] station has been built. Almost all large settlements on the Taymyr Peninsula now have such reception systems and there will be 30 of them by the end of the 5-year plan. Television reception will be possible for weather stations in the Kara Sea and the gasfield workers' settlements Messayokha and (Tukhard). [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD]

ECONOMIST URGES MODERNIZATION OF JOBS, EFFICIENT PERSONNEL

LD131235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 79 p 2 LD

[Vasiliy Parfenov "Economic Review": "Man in the Sphere of Labor"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Each day more than 120 million Soviet people take their places at work. Labor is becoming increasingly diverse and rich in content and the range of professions and specialities are expanding. On average, today's worker produces in an hour 48 times more output than his counterpart did before the revolution. However, the number of industrial personnel has grown much more slowly during that period.

Successes in developing our economy both now and in the future 5-year plans depend directly on how fruitful the labor of people--society's main productive force--is. The 25th CPSU Congress determined that improvement in the efficiency with which manpower resources are utilized must be a key aspect in the intensification of all social production.

In the Work Place

Compare the laborer with his shovel and the operator of a powerful rotary bucket excavator. In a given time the operator moves a thousand times more rock, releasing many people from heavy work. There is another particular feature here: It is also necessary to replace manual labor by machine labor because a high level of employment has been achieved in our country. More than 90 percent of the able-bodied population is now involved in the sphere of social production. And life and the long-term programs for developing the national economy demand the creation of more and more new jobs. Who will fill them? Our villages and households no longer provide reserves of cadres for industry and construction. The main source is young people. And population growth depends on demographic factors.

"The prevailing situation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1976) Plenum, "poses with the utmost acuteness the task of saving and making more rational use of manpower resources. The main way of resolving this task is to accelerate labor productivity growth, primarily through the mechanization of manual labor not only in primary production processes but also in auxiliary processes, loading and unloading and repair work."

In the last 5-year plan and the first 3 years of the present 5-year plan alone, the labor of 14 million people was saved thanks to productivity growth. However, the need to do away with manual operations is truly colossal even now. Tens of millions of people in the country pull, push, shift things, plaster them by hand and lay asphalt using shovels. The problem of mechanizing this work is not new. But it has not yet been possible to solve it properly, although there are ministries responsible for producing the machinery. The scientific and design forces of many sectorial institutes also shun this work. For instance, thousands of specialists are creating automated control systems, but as for what is to become of manual labor--only small-capacity planning organizations are working on that.

There is a great deal of heavy labor in ferrous metallurgy. The sector has an acute need of machines to eliminate heavy operations. More than 100,000 people are engaged in finishing and handling rolled metal products and pipes alone. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, 5 years ago a drawing and design and technological institute along with an experimental plant were transferred to the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy from another sector so that they could create machinery to eliminate manual operations. The institute and plant were placed under the jurisdiction of the Repair Services Administration--Chermetremont. However, with every passing year this administration reduces the volume of design work for means of mechanizing metallurgists' labor and puts the experimental plant to manufacturing various assemblies for old units.

The on-site repair of machines "devours" manpower resources. The amount of manual work in restoring machines "on site" [na kolene] is twice as great as in manufacturing new machines. What is the way out? It has long since been found. The "Soyuzstankoremont" all-union industrial association is in operation in machine building. It restores and modernizes the machine tools of many departments, considerably reducing the need for worker cadres. It is time such associations were also created in other sectors producing, for instance, highway and construction machines, textile equipment and so forth.

Much overtime is used in a number of obsolete enterprises. Of course, this is an abnormal situation. It is created because equipment is renewed only slowly while the plans increase every year. The following also happens: A giant shop is constructed alongside an "aged" shop where a crowd of people are working manually, but no one so much as glances at the old shop.

Obviously, it is necessary not only to create new jobs, but also to be more active in modernizing obsolete jobs. It would be a good thing now, before the 11th 5-Year Plan, for each sector to carry out a revision of jobs: to see how many are hopelessly out of date, which ones can be updated and which can simply be eliminated by imposing a fuller workload on modern equipment.

"More People and Facilities:"

"The plan is excessively high and unrealistic.... Please increase the wages fund and give us so many million rubles to construct a new shop...." The leaders of some enterprises send such requests to ministries and the USSR Gosplan. It is a good thing that the dubious parasitical motto of "more people and production facilities" is now condemned by many economic leaders. V. V. Pryakhin, director of the Kaluga turbine plant, where this is the third 5-year plan that production has increased by 10-12 percent annually without substantial capital investments or an increase in personnel strength, spoke ironically of this lately.

However, certain economic leaders still retain an unhealthy tendency to create more and more new jobs at state expense. This is perfectly logical from their viewpoint: The state will provide the money for a new shop, construction workers will build it and the workers "will be found in time." So why rack one's brains about how to increase output without additional personnel and production facilities?

Planners and designers and also the USSR Gosstroy experts who assess the quality of design plans for new plants are often concerned only about the "main" shops and ignore the auxiliary shops. Many design plants fail to provide for conveyors and modern warehouses. The production workers themselves have to construct them. An enormous automatic mill has been constructed in Nikopol's Yuzhnotrubnyy plant. This giant plant, a miracle of technology, is serviced by only 120 people. However, many times more people are engaged in packaging and dispatching the output.

At the same time, there are many instances where the program for reequipping work places is implemented comprehensively and throughout the technological chain. [paragraph continues]

For instance, a targeted program which draws into its ambit 14 republic ministries and 65 plants under union jurisdiction is being implemented in Latvia. The production growth rate will increase considerably by the end of the present 5-year plan without any expansion of production facilities and with a decrease in the number of personnel.

So why has such experience not yet become the rule? The provision of incentives is still not really aimed at updating [obnovleniye] work places. The level of bonuses is still only weakly linked with the saving of manpower resources. The incentives fund for the results of competition in 1977 totaled an average of R173 per person while the bonuses for the introduction of new technology...are R6 per year. It is clear that it remains necessary to strengthen the economic sanctions for the overexpenditure of live labor in producing a particular end product, and also to guarantee the collective a share of the real saving from introducing modern equipment and saving manpower resources.

Scientific labor organization reduces the need for cadres. More than 180 scientific labor organization centers, affiliates and laboratories are operating in the country. Tens of thousands of scientists and specialists are employed in them. However, many sectorial scientific labor organization centers are still more closely concerned with paperwork, instructions and dissertations than with production. On the other hand, the scientific labor organization service in enterprises is very poor. We have many plants where there is not even one labor organization specialist. Since, however strange it may seem, labor organization specialists are classified as management personnel, they are the first to go. However, if we strengthen the scientific labor organization service and link it more closely with production affairs, the numbers of workers servicing many machine tools will increase sharply. The Shchekino and Dinamo methods and team forms of labor organization will become more widespread, and people's idle time will be reduced.

"At His Own Request"

Cadre movement is on the whole an objectively conditioned phenomenon. New territories are opened up and industrial centers are created. People are needed there. And they are sent in organized fashion from the inhabited areas. But there are also discharges "at one's own request." How is this to be assessed? Changing one's place of work is a human right and a manifestation of individual freedom. On the other hand, not many people will leave a plant or a construction site where the work is rich in content, the collective is harmonious and the leaders are concerned about people. If there is "fast turnover" it means that something is wrong in production.

Losses of labor are very great during each change of place of work. It was decided at one time to bring some order into the registration of working people at plants and construction sites. However, even to this day in some places people spend weeks collecting official signatures and waiting in line at physicians' offices. It is still more difficult to go through the formalities of leaving a job. The man with a "job release chit" in his hand has to collect more than a dozen signatures in order to obtain his labor record book.

But in Kaluga, moving from one job to another takes only half the average time for the country. Thanks to this, almost 1,000 people have been added to the city's labor potential. In Kaluga, there is no need to travel from one end of the city to the other to read innumerable notices on fences and posts and in windows: "We invite applications...." "personnel needed...." "Vacancies for...." Incidentally, there are no such advertisements. However, in the Job Placement and Information Bureau at 91 Lenin Street you can, in 30 minutes, obtain precise information about where workers and engineers of a particular speciality are needed and what the plant inviting applications is like. In Kaluga and Ufa, people can register in jobs ONLY [published in boldface type] through the city bureau. At the end of each month all enterprises and institutions send the bureau information about vacancies. [paragraph continues]

The bureau studies the applications [for personnel]: Some are accepted; the bureau asks that others be brought into line with the manpower plan. Kaluga's many years of experience has completely proved its worth. However, the experience of Ufa and Kaluga was simply ignored during the elaboration of the new statute on USSR State Committee for Labor Bureaus. Why? Some people believe that to have job placement through a bureau alone is an infringement of the right to choose your place of work freely. Precisely the reverse occurs: That setup creates more opportunities for the practical exercise of the human rights to such a choice. Moreover, the bureau accumulates reliable statistical material about the movement of manpower resources and elaborates on forecasts which make it possible to coordinate the number of vacancies and available manpower in the city. By concentrating demand and supply in a single center, we will create the basis for controlling cadre movement.

Where a Combine Should Be Sited

The fewer cadres there are, the higher their qualifications must be and the wider the range of professions which each worker must command. There are still several million so-called narrow-operation workers in our country. Monotonous work and the monotony of simple movements lead to a loss of interests in the job and a great increase in turnover. The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education along with the USSR State Commiteee for Labor is called upon to train people more actively and encourage them more effectively to master associated professions and to suppress instances of workers being trained in plants on the basis of shortened programs to carry out just one operation. Man is not an automaton. The most interesting work is varied work which contains creative elements.

The growth of the return on the labor of management personnel, designers and technologists is of great importance nowadays. It is important to organize specialists' labor scientifically to insure that the staffs of plant managements, offices and trusts are not swollen.

And another thing: It is time that the number of jobs and cadre reserves in each populated center, city and region were coordinated more strictly. For instance, in the Central Asian republics there are many people, particularly women, who are not engaged in social labor. But they include a considerable number of mothers with many children and they cannot work a full day in production. And so it happens, for instance, that a textile combine was constructed in Dushanbe, but that some of the women workers for it were hired from the oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone. And so in taking the decision to construct a new plant in a particular city, it is important to know the level of employment of the ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE [published in boldface type] population. There are also other manpower reserves. There are 48 million pensioners in the country and tens of millions of them are receiving old-age pensions. A good third of them could work if they were given the opportunity to use their experience and know-how and to work 4 instead of 8 hours a day or to work at home. It is also advisable to distribute industry more evenly within each region. I would also like to believe that the number of cities in our country where either men's or women's labor predominates will decrease. It is only balanced employment of men and women which will eliminate cadre turnover and make it possible to utlize labor potential more fully.

In the new 5-year plan, our planning organs should fix a ceiling on the increase in the number of jobs for each rayon on the basis of demographic and other factors. This kind of coordination has totally proved its work in Moscow and Leningrad. This experience must now be extended to the whole country.

...Man spends one-third of his time at work, thereby improving the life of his own and future generations. The higher the return on social labor is, the more rapidly the prosperity of millions of Soviet people will increase.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS 99.6 PERCENT OF SPRING CROPS PLANTED

LD140258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[From the PRAVDA review: PRAVDA's agricultural review: "The South Is Harvesting"]

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 11 June spring crops had been sown on 153.8 million hectares, which is 99.6 percent of the planned figure. Tending is underway on plantations of vegetables and interrow crops. Interrow treatment has been carried out on over 9 million hectares. The laying-in of fodder at farms is continuing: 1.5 million tons of hay and 4.3 million tons of haylage have been put in store for the winter. In the south, the harvesting is spreading. It has been started by the grain-growers of Azerbaijan, the republics of Central Asia, the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Crimea.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 12-13 JUNE

LD140620 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 and 13 June 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

12 June

More than 1.5 million tons of hay are due to be procured this summer in Semipalatinskaya Oblast. (0100 GMT)

Farms in Ferganskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan have started to harvest grain and are obtaining up to 40 quintals per hectare on irrigated soil. Combines are plowing the fields so that corn for fodder can be sown right after harvesting. The selective harvesting of winter barley has started in some areas of the southern rayons of the Kuban. (0830 GMT)

Fodder procurement is in progress at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the lower Povolzhye. This year it is especially strenuous due to the weather. After the protracted cold and rainy spring, a hot spell suddenly set in. There was dry hot weather for almost all of May. This, of course, affected the state of the fodder crops--especially on nonirrigated land. Every farm understands that the fodder crops need to be harvested, hay needs to be procured, green bulk needs to be cut for haylage and preparations have to be made for grass meal and granules as soon as possible. (2115 GMT)

13 June

Grain harvesting has begun in Betpak-Dala and the harvesting of winter barley has begun in Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR. (0500 GMT)

Hayoutting has been completed on the first million of 30 million hectares in Kazkhstan. The rainy, cold spring caused the grass to be late in developing and it is developing only now. Compared to this time last year, only half as much fodder has been procured so far. Machine operators in the republic are taking measures to make the loss up. There are over 5 million mechanized teams and subsections operating at the farms; in many rayons and oblasts "shock months" for fodder production have been proclaimed. (0700 GMT)

In Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, a grain yield of 40 quintals per hectare has been obtained on irrigated lands. Machine operators in northern Uzbekistan have started harvesting.

There are 2,000 combines in the fields and farmers expect to complete harvesting at accelerated rates by the end of June. The sugar beet growers of the Ukraine have a lot of work at the moment. They are carrying out secondary irrigation between rows and are continuing the dressing of seedlings with mineral fertilizers. In the present conditions of a hot, dry summer, only the most careful tending of plants will decide the fate of the future harvest. Sugar beet occupies 1,755,000 hectares in the Ukraine this year. According to specialists, about 90 percent of the seedlings are in a good and satisfactory condition.

CROP DEVELOPMENT STATUS FOR END OF MAY REPORTED

LD131013 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Report from Agrometeorologist A. Grishina: "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports: The Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The weather has been hot and dry over most of the European territory of the USSR, particularly in its southeastern half. Maximum air temperatures reached 26-34 degrees. There was a cold spell at the beginning of June and daytime air termperatures dropped to 18-20 degrees in northern oblasts and 23-26 degrees in the south.

In Moldavia, western oblasts of the Ukraine, a number of rayons of Belorussia, the Baltic republics and Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts, in the south of Krasnodarskiy Kray and in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus total precipitation for the last third of May was 11-30 millimeters. Over most of the European territory of the USSR rainfall was negligible (under 10 millimeters) or absent altogether.

Winter wheat reached the milky ripeness stage in Krasnordarskiy Kray and in the south of the Ukraine. It is forming ears and flowering in the rest of the Chernozem Zone, and stalk growth continued in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Winter crop development is 10-15 days ahead of the perennial average.

Spring barley began to form ears in the extreme south of the Ukraine, in the southern half of Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts and in the North Caucasus which is 8-12 days earlier than the perennial average. Early-sown crops began displaying tillers over most of the Central Region and in riverside rayons of the central Volga Region.

The appearance of the 9th and 11th leaves on corn was noted in Kransnodarskiy Kray. In southern rayons of the Ukraine and in Stavropolskiy Kray plant heights of 50-60 cm and the appearance of the 7th and 9th leaves was reported and sunflowers began forming flower heads--some 10-15 days earlier than usual. In southern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus millet began tillering and the stem-elongation stage was noted in places. On early-sown buckwheat in the southern Ukraine, flower-heads have started forming while potatoes are forming side shoots and early potatoes are budding.

Flax stems continue to grow in the Ukraine, reaching heights of 10-25 cm. Tomatoes are flowering in Moldavia, the southern half of the Ukraine and in Krasnodarskiy Kray. In the northern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the southof the Central-Chernozem Region clovers came into flower in the last days of the month and they began forming flower clusters south of a line joining Vilnyus, Smolensk, Moscow and Kazan.

The weather was warm in the Transcaucasian republics. The appearance of the third true leaf on cotton plants was noted in Azerbaijan.

There was a sharp drop in temperature in arable regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan in the last 5 days of May. [paragraph continues]

Air and ground frosts were reported in most parts of West Siberia and in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan.

It was considerably warmer in the Far East. Maximum temperature reached 27-32 degrees and 33-34 in places. Clover stem growth continued with plant heights of around 15 cm and cereal grasses began to form ears in places.

It was colder than usual in the Central Asian republics. Average day temperatures never went above 11-16 degrees in the north and 17-21 in the south. Such a sharp drop in temperature is a rare occurrence, happening in the last third of May only once every 10-20 years.

Corn crops are now at the 3d-5th leaf and, in places, corn has reached the 7th leaf stage. The formation of flower buds on cotton plants is being noted in the southern oblasts of Central Asia. Over most of the territory they were at the 1st-3d true leaf stage.

RSFSR HARVESTING BEGINS IN 'DIFFICULT' WEATHER

LD111637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] The first combines have gone out into the fields of the Russian Federation. Selective harvesting began in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR today.

D.G. (Sivoryev), member of the Collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, told our correspondent that this year harvesting has begun in exceptionally difficult weather conditions in the southern areas of the republic. Harvesting transport units are helping to overcome the capricious weather. For the first time in the RSFSR, over 64,000 of such units have been formed. They will not only be involved in grain harvesting; they will also take part in harvesting hay, sugar beet, flax and other crops.

Machinery repairs are proceeding at approximately the same high tempo as in 1978. Such work has already been completed by machine operators in Ivanovskaya, Tulskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts. Combine drivers in the Kuban, Stavropol and Don regions are fully prepared for the start of harvesting. One characteristic of this harvest is the efficient work being carried out to insure high quality.

LACK OF STORAGE CAUSING FODDER PROCUREMENT DELAY, WASTE

LD121019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent L. Tairov report under the rubric "More Produce From Livestock Units": "The Fodder Stores Are Filling Up"]

[Excerpt] Azerbaijanskaya SSR--Livestock unit workers are greeting the summer with a weighty addition to production. In comparison with the corresponding period last years, the plan for selling meat, milk and eggs to the state has been significantly overfulfilled, and livestock numbers and productivity have increased. The successes of working people in Apsheronskiy Rayon are particularly gratifying--they have increased the average weight of livestock sold to the meat combine to 400 kg, which is significantly higher than the average indicators for the republic.

To consolidate and develop success means carrying out this year's green harvest in an organized way and creating reliable fodder stocks everywhere. It has been decided to produce 50 pe cent more silage, fodder root crops and grass meal on sovkhozes and kolkhozes this year than last. At least 1 million tons of cured hay will be laid in, which is 150,000 tons above plan.

Alfalfa will account for a large proportion of procurement. The area of alfalfa has been considerably extended this year. Harvesting has already begun in Sabirabadskiy and Bardinskiy rayons, for instance.

At the same time, the slow pace of haymaking on certain farms in Divichinskiy, Kasum-Ismailowskiy and Kusarskiy rayons is causing concern. On certain farms in Kasum-Ismailovskiy Rayon again, and also in Salyanskiy and Zardobskiy rayons, storage capacities have not been provided for the whole fooder harvest. That is why here, as well as in other rayons, one of the most urgent tasks is to commission storehouses for silage, cured hay and fodder root crops in good time. The demand for them is increasing. However, the construction of capacities is still not developing rapidly enough.

"We need more than 270 stores," N. Abasov, first secretary of Agdzhabedinskiy Raykom, says. "There are 112 in existence. A timetable has now been drawn up to provide for the entire planned volume of cured hay and silage to be laid in in permanent storehouses within a month."

The shortage of permanent storehouses is seriously detrimental to stockraising. Laying in cured hay and silage in unlined earth trenches leads to a high waste of fodder, and it sharply reduces quality. According to a selective analysis of fodder carried out by the republican Agriculture Ministry, in Agdashskiy and Imishlinskiy rayons up to 35 percent of last year's silage was unfit for use because of violations of technology.

Unfortunately, these are not isolated examples. As was noted at the recent republican conference of agricultural workers, the development of the fodder base for stockraising is lagging considerably behind requirements. About 400,000 hectares are under fodder crops, yet yield from them is not high. Sown areas are tended unsatisfactorily. In many regions the harvesting and procurement of fodder is poorly organized.

This year's rate of haymaking and procurement of coarse fodder is somewhat ahead of last year's. But his must not make rural workers complacent. The grain harvest has already begun. That is why it is necessary to harvest fodder crops in the shortest possible time and insure a plentiful winter for the animals.

PROBLEMS ANALYZED IN DEVELOPING CHEMICAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

LD130829 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[A. Soloshenko economic review: "The Fertilizer Industry"]

[Excerpt] The rate of development of the mineral fertilizer industry still does not accord with the indicators set in the 5-year plan. The main reason is a chronic failure to meet schedules for commissioning new capacities. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the target for commissioning projects for producing chemical fertilizers was only half fulfilled. Nor are things any better this year.

In the RSFSR there are 41 projects in this sector included in the category of projects underway. The situation at many construction sites is giving rise to serious concern. In the past 4 months only 63 percent of the capital investment plan and 77 percent of the construction and installation plan has been met. Here are just a few examples. At the Balakovo chemical plant (main contractor is the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification) the main shop for producing sulfuric acid should have been commissioned several years ago. The commissioning schedule has been repeatedly postponed. And it is already clear that the lastest completion date of July this year will again be postponed. [paragraph continues]

Nor are things any better at the Kemer "Azot" association (main contractor is the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises): The construction and installation work on complexes under construction for the production of ammonia, sulfuric and nitric acid, potassium nitrate and carbamide is being fulfilled at a level of 45 percent of the plan. The rate of construction work is even less at the Dorogobuzh nitrogen fertilizer plant (main contractor is the USSR Ministry of Construction). At the Novgorod "Azot" production association, expensive equipment worth R70 million has been stored out in the open at the enteprise because of the repeated postponement of the schedule for commissioning new capacities (the contractor is the USSR Ministry of Construction's No 43 trust).

It is of particular concern that such mismanagement has become chronic at many projects. The USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and other construction departments annually repeat the same errors. The opinion can often be heard that the cause of the broken schedules is the lack of manpower. Indeed, the expansion and strengthening of construction organizations is essential to many projects. But that is just one of the ways to correct the situation. Here is a typical example. The Cherepovets metallurgical construction trust of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises is constructing the Cherepovets chemical plant. In fact, several hundred more people than provided for by the norms have worked at the site. Despite this, the plan for the past 4 months has been met by only 67 percent: Clearly, the solution here lies not in recruiting more manpower but in insuring the rational organization of labor and the all-round improvement of productivity.

It must be stressed that success at those projects underway depends substantially on client enterprises. This is shown convincingly by the experience of the Voskresensk mineral fertilizers association. Moscow chemists have been involved actively in the work since the design stage. The combine has been staffed in good time with groups of operational personnel [ekspluatatsionniki], who are providing good assistance to construction and installation workers constructing new capacities. As a rule this practice also insures the early commissioning of projects and production at the planned capacity. The USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry must use this advanced experience at new construction sites for large chemical enterprises.

It is particularly necessary to mention the loading of existing capacities. This problem is directly linked with the quality of construction work. In the RSFSR as a whole, the industrial potential of the fertilizer industry is exploited at an average level of only 80 percent efficiency. The Uvarovo chemical plant is exploited at less than half efficiency and the Balakovo chemical plant at a mere 20 percent efficiency. The main reason is the commissioning of new production capacities with a great number of construction defects. The appropriate construction ministries and the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry must both devote most serious attention to this aspect of the matter. Practice shows that disproportions within the mineral fertilizers industry itself are a hindrance to the industry's development. Here is a typical example. Certain chemical plants already constructed under strenuous conditions have been forced to stand idle because of a lack of phosphates--their raw material. Moreover, this problem did not just arise today. It is known that the development of new phosphate deposits is a complex, capital intensive task. The chiefs of the sector should take this into account so as to correctly decide priorities when distributing capital investments. However, the Ministry of Chemical Industry continues to follow the beaten path: It compensates for intrasectorial imbalance at the expense of nitrogen production facilities and fails to devote proper attention to increasing capacities for phosphate production.

Disproportions are also permitted in the modernization of existing chemical enterprises. It is precisely this sector which is now becoming a main, crucial sector. At the present time, emphasis is being attached not to the construction of new but the expansion of already existing facilities producing mineral fertilizers. The situation where enormous funds are expended on modernization but to negligible effect is particularly intolerable. How is this frequently accounted for? When expanding production facilities by one-third, for example, construction workers fail to insure the proportional reorganization of auxiliary services, cleaning installations, technological communications and so forth. And this, in turn, prevents production workers from quickly beginning the new projects in line with planned procedure.

There is every opportunity to increase much more quickly and exploit much more efficiently the potential of the fertilizer industry. The time factor is of key, decisive significance. Construction ministries and departments and the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry must analyze in detail the situation at every project where laggardness is tolerated. It must not be forgotten that every "slow project" [dolgostroy] means equipment which should be producing output is becoming obsolescent even before the enterprise is commissioned!

AGRICULTURAL MEETING DISCUSSES SHORTFALLS IN SUPPLIES

LD121558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture was held in Moscow today. Questions relating to preparations for mass harvesting were examined. Particular attention was paid to forestalling losses of grain, fodders, potatoes and other crops.

As Comrade Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, reported, every possible measure is now being taken to speed up the preparation of harvesting machinery. Throughout the country the rate of repair of grain combines and fodder-harvesting machinery is somewhat lower than last year. The chief reason is a shortage of individual components and assemblies whose delivery is being held up by the Tula, Taganrog and certain other works under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. As before, thousands of combines that have been delivered to farms have not come supplied with reapers: These are to come from Tula.

Serious grievances were expressed against the chiefs of the Lyubertsiy, Belaya Tserkov and certain other enterprises under the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. Enterprises in the chemical industry have yet to make up a large quantity of output for agricultural workers: Since the start of the year there has been a shortfall of over 300,000 tons of fodder phosphates. Chiefs of the industry assured the headquarters that this debt would be wiped out by the beginning of the cattle wintering period. Collective and state farms do not have enough timber and cement to build housing, hothouses, livestock and other buildings. A speech in reply to the criticism made at the previous session of the headquarters was delivered today by Comrade Parfenov, deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. He reported that the lag in supplies of tires, belts and other industrial rubber goods had been reduced but that the industry was still far behind in producing items for agriculture.

The headquarters examined other urgent measures, particularly speeding up deliveries of machinery, spare parts and other materials and technical facilities necessary for preparations for the 1980 harvest.

SOYUZ-32 LANDS SAFELY NEAR DZHEZKAZGAN

LD131852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1832 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A report from Flight Control Center: The spacecraft Soyuz-32 today completed its flight. At 1918 Moscow time the descent module of the Soyuz-32 craft made a soft landing at the planned location in the Soviet Union, 295 km northwest of the town of Dzhezkazgan.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are continuing work aboard the manned complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-34. After completing the planned flight program the crew will return to earth in the Soyuz-34 craft.

The spacecraft Soyuz-32, which was put into earth orbit 25 February 1979, functioned for 109 days in space flight. A correction to the trajectory of the manned complex was carried out twice with the aid of the craft's propulsion unit.

On 13 June at 1251 Moscow time, the spacecraft Soyuz-32 undocked from the Salyut-6 station. After check the operation of its onboard systems in autonomous flight, the braking engine apparatus was activated. Following the engine's operation, the separation of the craft's compartments took place and the descent apparatus began a descent trajectory. After braking in the atmosphere its parachute system was put into action at a predetermined height. Near the ground its soft-landing engines functioned immediately and the descent apparatus landed smoothly.

Research material--film cassettes, capsules containing substances obtained during experiments in material studies in space and inserts with biological objects have been delivered to earth. Individual elements and sets of scientific apparatus and equipment, which expended their working life during the prolonged operation of the station, have also been returned for subsequent detailed analysis in research and planning and design organizations.

According to reports from the cosmonauts and telemetric data, the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the Salyut-y-Soyuz-34 orbital complex are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are feeling fine.

CPSU, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPT ENERGY POLICY FOR 1979-80

LD132100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on providing the national economy and the population with fuel, and electrical and heat energy in the autumn and winter of 1979-1980. The decision stresses that the reliable supply to the national economy and the population of fuel and electrical and heat energy is a most important state task of USSR ministries and departments, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, party and administrative organs, and economic establishments and enterprises.

The decision defines measures for providing the national economy and the population with fuel and electrical and heat energy. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have expressed confidence that the central committees of communist parties and the councils of ministers of the republics, ministries and departments of the USSR, local party and administrative organs, heads of associations, enterprises and organizations will take all measures necessary for the timely preparation of the national economy for work in the autumn and winter period 1979-1980. These measures will be taken to aid in fulfilling tasks for the mining, production, transport and storage of fuel and also to aid in promoting the economic use of fuel and power resources. The decision will be published in tomorrow's papers.

MASHEROV HOSTS USSR SCIENTISTS, OFFICIALS VISITING MINSK

LD081217 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 May 79 p 1 LD

[BELTA report on 16 May speech by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, greeting scientists and officials visiting Minsk for the 50th anniversary of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences.]

[Excerpt] On behalf of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republic's government, P.M. Masherov warmly welcomed the guests and expressed gratitude to the very important scientists and organizers of science in our country for their all-round assistance and support in the development of scientific research in Belorussia and for the cordial words and high assessments addressed to the Belorussian people, the Belorussian party organization and the collective of the republic's academy in connection with its 50th anniversary and its being awarded with the Order of Lenin. The inspiring award of the motherland and the recognition of the achievements of the scientists of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences are welcomed by the scientific intelligentsia of Soviet Belorussia and by all those responsible for the management of science in the republic as an incentive and order to work still better, with even greater purposefulness and results, and in the spirit of the principled directions and demands set forth in the decisions of the 25th party congress and the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the same time, P.M. Masherov stressed that much still has to be done for the further improvement of the style and methods of work of the party and soviet organs in the planning and management of science and the more extensive and rapid introduction into practice of the results of scientific developments. Special emphasis was placed on the search for a perfection of new methods and incentives to increase the fruitfulness of the joint work of scientific institutions and production collectives in accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy and for the consolidation of the link between science and production on the one hand and--something which is acquiring increasingly great significance under present-day conditions--the link between production and science, on the other.

In this respect, the exceptional importance and promising nature of the creation of associations integrating in a single complex scientific research, design developments and their experimental industrial testing was noted. This is convincingly confirmed by the existing work of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other scientific centers in the country. Questions of the development of research connected with a range of important social problems were also touched on, in particular those connected with the prospects for construction and architecture both in the cities and, in particular, in rural areas.

INSTITUTE DIRECTOR REVIEWS YEPISHEV BOOK ON IDEOLOGY

LD131301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Review by P. Rodionov, deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and doctor of historical sciences, under "Books" rubric: "Ideology and Education"]

[Text] Under present-day conditions, when the struggle between Marxist-Leninist and bourgeois ideas is intensifying in the world and the education of the new Soviet person, and the creation of a truly socialist moral-ethical climate in society is one of the most important tasks of the party and Soviet state, the significance of ideological work is increasing immeasurably. Therefore, a serious scientific study analyzing the experience accumulated in this field aroused the interest not only of workers on the ideological front but also of broad circles of the party and Soviet aktiv. The book by Army General A. Yepishev recently published by the USSR Defense Ministry Military Literature Publishing House is just such a fundamental work (Footnote), (A.A. Yepishev. "Ideological Work Among the Soviet Armed Forces" [Ideologicheskaya Rabota v Sovetskikh Vooruzhennykh Sil], Military Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1978).

Proceeding from the fundamental instructions of the party and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the author thoroughly examines the state, tasks, forms and methods of the ideological activity of the political organs and party organizations in the army and navy units and formations.

The book under review is in two parts. The first is "Ideological Work and Ways of Raising its Effectiveness." It is devoted to an examination of important issues like the correlation and interconnection between Marxist-Leninist ideology and the problems of communist building and the foreign policy activity of the party and state. Much space in the first chapters of the book is allocated to the features of ideological work under present-day conditions and the significance of the comprehensive approach in the education of the new man. Here the reader will find many interesting positions and convincing examples and facts revealing the principles, content, forms and methods of ideological work.

Ideological work, as the book rightly stresses, is aimed at introducing the life-creating ideas of Marxism-Leninism into people's consciousness and at shaping on this basis communist convictions and a scientific world outlook among the working people. It sets itself the aim of insuring, with the aid of various ideological means, a situation in which Marxist-Leninist ideas assimilated by people are embodied in practice, in deeds, actions and behavior. It is designed to actively resist all that is alien and hostile, waging an offensive struggle against opportunist ideology.

The author writes that thanks to the party's efforts all these requirements are being persistently and successfully implemented in the practice of communist building. Here basic Marxist-Leninist principles of ideological work are strictly observed for their profoundly class-based approach, the scientific nature of their organization and behavior, their organic link with life and their objectivity.

Touching on the features inherent in ideological work at the present stage, the author points out that they are linked with the fact that we are living under conditions of intensifying ideological antagonism between the two systems. In addition, the magnitude and scale of ideological work have now increased considerably, and both requirements and the opportunities for the use of the achievements of science in the ideological process are expanding.

The book allocates much space to an examination of questions connected with the content and universally accepted and specific forms and methods of ideological work among the Soviet Armed Forces. Analyzing the practice of the shaping of a communist world outlook, ideological conviction, socialist patriotism and internationalism in Soviet servicemen, the author stresses that this is the basis of our army's combat might. Touching on the teaching of social sciences in military training establishments, A. Yepishev also speaks of the place which should be allocated to military problems in the social sciences.

The second party of A.A. Yepishev's work is devoted to ideological antagonism on military issues. The author writes that the CPSU, like the other Marxist-Leninist parties, proceeds from the premise that peaceful coexistence and detente under no circumstances lead to the weakening or easing of the two systems' ideological struggle. This antagonism now acts as a form of the class struggle. It is most keenly manifested in the military sphere.

The work allocates a large place to the methodological role of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army and the essence of war as a subject of the ideological struggle and graphically shows the international nature of the defense of socialism. The author exposes in a well-argued way bourgeois falsifications in the sphere of military history and the fabrications of the opponents of socialism regarding the "Soviet military threat" and shows from where the real threat to peace comes.

The historical task of the army and navy is to safeguard staunchly and vigilantly the building of communism in our country and socialist building in the fraternal countries. That is why it is so important in ideological and party political work to pay special attention to the explanation of our party's foreign policy course to the servicemen. It is essential to carry out the Soviet servicemen's education in such a way that our armed forces are always ready to repulse an attack from any enemy, from wherever it may come.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" points out the need to step up the scientific elaboration of topical problems of ideological work. Here it is stressed thatthe main task of research must be in-depth analysis of the spiritual life of society and the elaboration of scientifically substantiated recommendations for the improvement of educational activity. A. Yepishev's book is part of this mainstream of scientific research. It generalizes and analyzes the tremendous experience of political organs and army party organizations in the sphere of ideological and political educational activity.

Army General A. Yepishev's book is aimed primarily at the military reader--commanders, political workers, military training establishment teachers and military scholars--but I should like to recommend it also to a wide circle of workers on the ideological front. They will find in this interesting and cognitive work much that is useful for their own propaganda activity.